

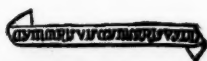
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PREFACE TO VOL. III.

FOURTH SERIES.

THE present volume will be found to contain, in addition to considerable diversity of papers having a more immediate bearing on archæology and history, some important contributions on the early literary remains in the Welsh language. The attempt to elucidate the very obscure poems found in the Codex of Juvencus may not have been so successful as could be wished; but publicity having thus been given and attention drawn to the subject, others may be induced to take it up; and eventually these intricate compositions, which are of great value to the philological archæologist, may be rendered intelligible. Professor Evander Evans' able paper will be appreciated by all persons interested in Cymric philology, a subject in which the scholars of the Continent have hitherto taken the lead.

Mr. Barnwell's notes on the South Wales cromlechs, which constitute a befitting sequel to his article on those of North Wales in the volume for 1869, may be regarded as exhaustive as to their original structure and intention, so far as our present knowledge of these monuments enables us to form a conclusive opinion.

For many other articles which enrich this volume, members are indebted to the same pen.

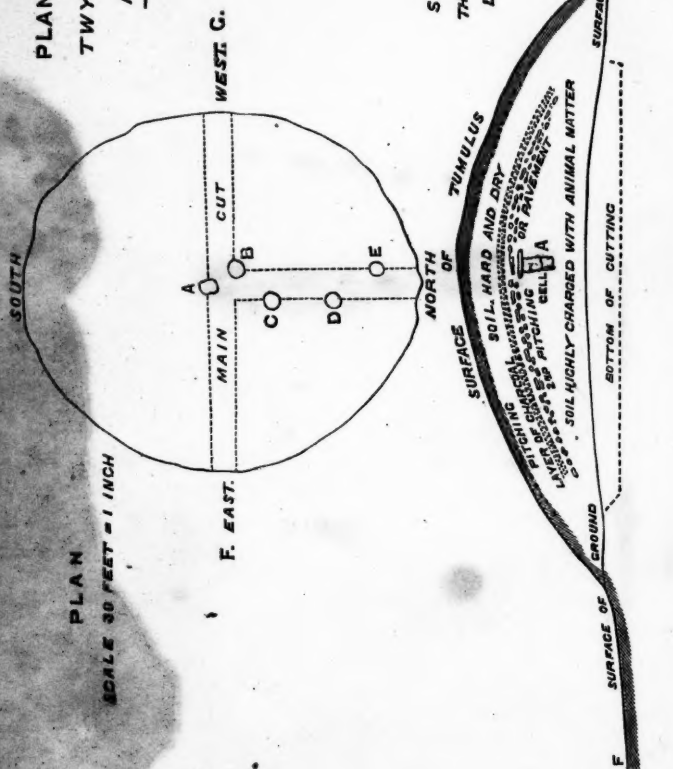
In the essay on "Coelbren y Beirdd," the author of the *Literature of the Kymry* sets at rest the long debated question of the origin and antiquity of these characters, in the authenticity of which many were for a time induced to believe. Mr. Stephens promises further papers on the creations of the Chair of Glamorgan, the great literary manufactory to which this mysterious alphabet owes its existence.

Although much has been done by the Association during a period of more than a quarter of a century towards recording, preserving, and illustrating the antiquities of the Principality and the Marches, it is scarcely necessary to remind members that much still remains to be accomplished, and that some branches of archæology which are legitimately within the scope of the Society have been but very slightly touched upon in the pages of the Journal. It is, therefore, desirable that the new year should be entered upon with renewed vigour, and the active co-operation of all members is earnestly solicited.

The report of the annual meeting held at Brecon, with which the volume concludes, is eminently encouraging, as showing that public interest in antiquarian investigations is by no means diminishing in the Principality.



PLAN & SECTION,
TWIN-Y-BEDDAU.
NEAR HAY.



Archaeologia Cambrensis,

FOURTH SERIES.—No. IX.

JANUARY, 1872.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE OPENING OF A TUMULUS KNOWN AS "TWYN Y BEDDAU,"¹ NEAR HAY.

THIS tumulus is situate on a plateau of the Black Mountains, about three miles south from Hay, and at an elevation of 1,200 feet above sea-level.

The tumulus was opened during the month of May last. Two cuttings were made, viz. one main cut in an easterly and westerly direction, and a second cut northwards from the centre. The depth of the cutting below the surface of the tumulus was 14 feet. The accompanying ground-plan and section will enable the reader to better understand the descriptions hereafter given.

In commencing the main cut, at about 6 inches from the surface was found stone pitching, but very irregular, the stones being similar to those found in the soil of the district. At a further depth of 4 ft. 6 ins. a second pitching or pavement, more compact than the first upper layer, occurred. Immediately above this second pitching was a layer of charcoal. The remains of charred wood were considerable, and intermixed with the soil for at least 12 ins. above the pitching.

Below the second pitching the nature of the ground was very different. It was quite soft, and admitted easily a stick for some distance : in fact, it was full of

¹ "Twyn-y-Beddau" on the Ordnance ; the meaning being, "Twyn" for tumulus, and "Beddau," graves (the tumulus of the graves).

animal matter. The next and most important point was the discovery of the human remains.

The ground-plan shows the position of the cells discovered. In each instance the cells were formed of loose stones, some flat, and some water-worn, or similar to those found in the pavement. In each cell human remains were found, and all burnt before interment. The most important were found in cells marked A and B; and over the latter was placed a stone slab, 4 ft. by 3 ft. 3 ins., and 5 ins. thick. The stone slab over cell A measured 3 ft. 11 ins. by 1 ft. 5 ins., and 3 ins. thick. In cell A, when first exposed, the remains of a human skull were quite clear; but upon being exposed, it became, in a few days, a mass of dust. At the cells c and d fragments were found, but all in a burnt heap. At cell e the greater part of the remains were human teeth, and in large quantities. The teeth are mentioned by Mr. John Evans as being beyond doubt human.

In connexion with the discoveries above named is also the fact of the finding of flints. In all parts of the mound you could detect flints; some large, and others small; and also in the second pitching was found a whetstone of pure slate. Mr. John Evans of Hemel Hempsted has referred to these in his letters which he kindly wrote in reply to inquiries sent to him on this matter.

After the visit of the members of the Woolhope Club some of the remains were restored, and the most perfect were collected and sent to London, with the flints and charcoal, for Mr. Evans to examine. They are now in the new Museum at Hereford. It will be of interest to quote from Mr. Evans' letter of the 17th of July last. Referring to the flints and to the whetstone, he states: "Those I have received are three in number: two of them small fragments, which, though artificial, are of no moment; and the third a well formed flake trimmed into shape along both edges. Though lanceolate in form, it has more the appearance of having been a tool of some kind rather than a lance-head, as the inner face

of the flake has been left flat, so that it has a scraping edge on either side, which has some appearance of having been used. This flint is much like the Yorkshire specimens. The whetstone has the appearance of belonging to a period when metal was in use for cutting purposes; and there is nothing about the flint to indicate that it may not belong to a time when bronze, at all events, was employed for daggers. The section of the tumulus is very remarkable on account of the second layer of pitching."

I should here state that the whetstone was found in the second pitching.

In a further letter from Mr. Evans, dated 24th July, after having received the burnt bones and charcoal, he remarks: "The bones are so fragmentary, and reduced into such a condition by burning, that I do not think that even a practical anatomist, which I am not, would be able to say much concerning them. There can, however, be little doubt as to their being human. It is often the case that several interments have been made in the same barrow; but the pavement in this instance seems remarkable."

As bearing upon this subject, and therefore worth quoting, is an interesting paragraph at the end of the first chapter of *The History of Wales* by Jane Williams: "Cliffs and hill-sides were the usual burying-places of the Cymry: the margin of the trackways and conspicuous points of hills and mountains were often selected as resting-places for the more illustrious dead. Sometimes the honoured corpse having been consumed by fire, the ashes were deposited in a fictile vase; sometimes it was placed entire, but folded down, within the cistvaen (stone chest), which in either instance covered the remains. Many such mounds have outlasted, by at least two thousand years, the memory of their occupants."

Twyn y Beddau is on the side of the main trackway across the Black Mountains, leading from Hay to Llanthony Abbey.

There are to be seen flat stones fixed upright, similar to gravestones, around and near the tumulus, and evidently so placed by the hand of man. No human remains, however, have been discovered, except in the tumulus as already described.

J. E. THOMAS, F.G.S.

Hay, Nov. 22, 1871.

SELECTIONS FROM THE FAMILY PAPERS AT PENIARTH.

THE following letters will be amusing to the readers of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, and interesting to them in an archæological view, as showing how, at the time when they were written, children were disposed of in marriage by their parents or guardians, as in some instances here given, without the wishes of those most interested being thought of, and in others without their being the *negotiating* parties.

The second letter also is interesting, as showing the enormous increase in the value of landed property in North Wales since the date of it. The estate, the rental of which is stated at the trifling sum of £160, is now a very considerable one in the county of Carnarvon, independently of its slate quarries. It belonged to the late Richard Garnons, Esq., well known and much respected at Carnarvon in the first half of the present century.

"I have conferred wth Mr. vach'n (Vaughan) about his daught'r, but had no absolute aunswer but that he is not redie to bestowe his third daught'r because he sendeth her to northamptō shier to scoole; and w^{thall} hath not payd *cli.* to Mr. Robert lloyd as yet wth his dought'r, but thanketh you for yo'r good will; and as for hugh ap w^{ms} sonne, you shall haue his good wille, and desireth noe better maitch, yf you can ground vpon Mr. hugh ap w^m worde; also humffey (*sic*) hughes spache wth me at dolgelley feare (fair) about yo'r sonne Kadwalad'r, & promiseth faer proffers, & would haue ane awēswer agaynst this assisses; also Humffrey wynñ spache wth me at barmouth, & locketh for an

anwser, & willed me to desire you to come to the sisses vpon mounday next, & to goe w'th him vpon tuysday night to his house to see the lands, & then to return back agayne vpon wensday. Mr. humffrey hughes tould me that it was worth fiftie pounds yerly, but that theirs *cl.* vpon it in morgage to Ric. ap moris ap owen's sonne; and thus referring the premisses to yo'r discernment, Silvaen this present thursday being the iiijth day of August.

"Yo'r brother at commaundem't

"E. W."

[*Address.*] "To his lovinge brother, Mr. Maurice wynñ deliver theis w'th speede."

I have little doubt that the preceding letter was written in the year 1600. The writer of it was Ellis Wynne, of Sylvaen in the parish of Llanaber, second son of Robert Wynne, Esq., of Glyn near Harlech. It may be here remarked how indifferent people were at this time as to the spelling of their names. Ellis Wynne always spelt his name with the finale; his eldest brother, Maurice, always omitted it; but *his* eldest son, Cadwalader, again adopted it. There is a deed in existence to which the two latter are parties, and in which the one writes his name Wynn, the other Wynne. "Mr. Vachan" was Griffith Vaughan, of Cors y Gedol, Esq., who died in 1616; and whose monument, said to have been designed by Inigo Jones, yet remains in the Cors y Gedol Chapel, adjoining Llanddwywe Church. "Mr. Robert Lloyd" was of Rhiw Goch, in the parish of Trawsfynydd. He was Member of Parliament for the county of Merioneth in the sixth and tenth Parliaments of Elizabeth, and in the second Parliament of James I. "Mr. Hugh ap Wm" was of Egryn, in the parish of Llanaber, a very old family, now extinct.

"Noble Sir,—My hartiest love and service remembered &c. You shall understand that Mr. Hugh Lewis, husband of Mrs. Kattherin Nanley, desired me to acquaint you how that suits of lawe depends betweene hym of thone partie, and the next of kynne of the ffathers side, to the sonne & heire of Mr. John Vaughan of Corsygedol of thother partie, touching the keeping and preferring of the said child; which sayd siute (by the assent of both parties) is now stopped and contynved [*sic*] one [on]

condition that the said infant shalbe preferred in mariage in his owne native countrey, amongst his ffrends and kyndred, and not in Pembrock shire. And because the love and affection of the toppe of the kynne of the said child, which they beare vnto you and yours, leadeth them first vnto you to offer vnto you the said child in mariage to one of your daughters, if you bee pleased to voutsaffe of him: the boye is a ffyne boye, about ix'en years of age, and of good lyvinge, about 160*l.* per ann. You haue the first refusall of him, for this is the first motion that was made in his behalf in that nature. Therefor, good S'r, I praye consider of the businesse, & send me one answere now per bearer of your resolucion therein, ffior that requires haste. Otherwise send me word of your intencione therein within these x'en daies at the farthest. If you doe see eny taste or lykinge to the bargaine, lett me but to vnderstand thereof, and I will playe the parte of one true ffreind, to spurre forwards the said bargaine. Thus crauinge pardone for my overbouldnes, with my seruice & best wishes had I euer rest,

"Yo'r wor'pps affectionated true ffreind, ever
assuredly to be vsed, MAURICE JONES.

"Corsygedol, 4^{to} Novemb'r, 1637."

[Addressed] "To the wor'll William Wynn, esquier, heigh sherif of the com. of Merioneth, these deliuer."

John Vaughan, second son of Griffith Vaughan, Esq., of Cors y Gedol, married Katherine Nanlley, daughter and heiress of Harry Wynn of Pant Du, and had three children,—Griffith Vaughan, the boy here mentioned, who married Ann, daughter of William Glynn of Lleuar, and died without issue; Catherine, married to — Garbons; and Ann. Hugh Lewis was the second husband of Catherine Nanlley. It would appear that the high sheriff did not "see any taste or lykinge to the bargaine," as the marriage did not take place.

"Sonne william wynn, my son Evan doth still contynewe his suite for your neece of Tanybulch, and now she hath promised him that she will marie him if you will but saie the woord; for she saieth she is now growinge ould, and her father bakward in bestowing of her. I desire you to assure her that I will give Evan three hundreth pounds, w'ch I will paie by 100*l.* pounds a year, vpon euerie new years daie, yearlie now next cominge; w'ch I desire you to give her your woord for, and I will

save you harmless if shee be willinge: their best course, as I take it, is to goe suddenly to Kemes, or some wheare ells, and be married out of hands. Thus I rest

"Your verie lovinge father in law,

"WM. LEWIS ANWILL.

"Parke. 3 Januarie, 1637 (1637-8)."

Wm. Lewis Anwill was of Park, in the parish of Llanvrothen. He was high sheriff for Merionethshire in 1611 and 1624. His eldest child, Katherine, was the wife of Wm. Wynne, of Glyn, Esq.

"Honored Sir,—I conceaue bashfullness to be a prime vertue in a woman, for most of your weemen will say nay and take it. I like of your daughter the better, because of her modestie in saying she is not readie for marriage yet, with a reservation to obey your will in all things; and though it is not for me to commend mine owne (howsoever nature hath giuen him but a rough hew), will be a louing husband, being his mother's likely child and darling.

"I shall expect you, with God's assisting hand, to appoint a happy day to vnite our imps, in as loving a way as we beganne to treat of the businesses at first, either in writing or by word of mouth, and that day to be as soone as you may. Never mention vnreadinesse of money, or such businesse; send for the couenants, and for my cosin Rowland lloyd to engrosse them, whom I left with your father in law. I shall not doubt of your fidelitie in engrossing them truelie, for to haue Serjeant's opinion further concerning the couenants, being that there is a clause to make all further assurances, I hould it to be superfluous; and I will bouldly say that all the lawiers in England will not bind a dishonest man from cauill and contention, whereas four lines will surely tie the honeste minded harte. I do not meane (if it be god his will and yours to appoint the day) to bring along with me but my vncke lloyd his nephew, and Howell morgans, unless you bid me bring any other. So I comitt all our endeavours to god's tuition, and rest at your seruice,

"ROW. VAUGHAN.

"Prees, ultimo 7bris, 1641."

[Addressed] "To the hands of his worthy cosin William Wynne of Glynne, esq. these present."

Rowland Vaughan was of Prees and Caergai, in the parish of Llanuwchllyn, and was high sheriff for Merionethshire in 1643. He was a Welsh author and poet

of considerable eminence. There is a biographical notice of him in Williams' *Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen*.

"Madam,—The last time I was blest with your conv'e I made an humble declaration of y^e honourable love I bear you in such incorrect an (*sic*) broken words as were not very unnatural representative of my heart; and y^e opportunities I had to implore you were soe short, & by chance, that for fear of suche hard fate again, I took courage from necessity to venture upon this way of address, to desire the interest of your eminent good nature to commiserate, and your generosity to reward, y^e most sublime, faithful, & true passion that ever man of my character was capable of; but y^t is not so wonderfull when I consider whoe does influence, nor will be of them y^t think to ingratiate by owning many infirmities. None, perhaps, may have more then I; yet your goodnesse may happily passe them by, except I rudely (thrust) them into your view; and I may be soe fortunate as to obtain my suit without betraying my own cause, which now lyes wholly in you to grant; for though consent of friends be a stranger to y^e nature, yet custome hath made it necessary in y^e (Art) [*sic*] of love; which custome I have followed, & believe to have been successfull in. For, Madam, your father & mother did not seem averse to my happiness; soe y^t now my greatest concerne, my fate, my heav'n or Hell, are to be doom'd by you, my goddess; in which title I hope to find y^e chiefest attribute, which is love. But if my real & sincere affection be not acceptable, which god and you forbid, y^e recital must be tedious; soe I am & will be,

"Dearest Madam,

"Your humble & faithful servant,

"ROBERT OWEN.

[*Addressed*] "To Mrs. Margaret Wynne."

"Pengwern, July 19, 1683.

"Struggling wth y^e pangs of absence, but comforted wth the promise of (sometime) enjoying you, I left home to see them y^t I believe to be your good friends, & considering they have been your companions, to have your conversation by proxy; for be pleased to observ y^t all my thoughts, words, & actions end in you. You are speaking after y^e manner of lovers, who respect not words; y^e heart of my soul, from whom, like that of my body, my vital health or discernment must proceed; att present they are equal, for the thought of being so long without you does ballance y^e present imagenation of being then certain of

you, & more hapynes in you than ever man enjoyed. There never was more or stronger working against me then now by those who are afraid, forsooth, of my growing great. If it be not made plain to you, lett me succeed accordingly; but I scorn what mankind can do, relying upon your truth & honor, & am sorry I did as much as mention this. But give me leav to repeat my vows in paper, to my utter infamy or credit, y^e in requital of your promis to me, which no soul living knowes of, I solemnly vow, & record it, oh god, y^e I never will marry any one but Margaret Wynne. And seeing we are both resolved as to y^e thing, why should we disagree in y^e time: if we propose hapyness, as certainly we do, y^e sooner y^e better, or els better never. I am sure we shall be hapy, & y^e my fate ys strong; & with y^e thoughts of that, & merit of my love, I adjure you to send me a kind adviceing letter; for you know I am ruled by you, my dearest & only dear; and by y^e love I bear you, & you ought to bear me, hasten my joy & your own quiet. Tis already decreed (as I can prove) by your mother, y^e this treaty, or rather by her friends & our base enemies, shall come to nothing. I am willing to quit y^e world for you, els may I never be Prosperous in it, or you resolve them heroically to be even with me in love & honor; & as a Preamble, lett not your letter be according to y^e obsolete rules of custom, but to y^e dictates of your genuine good nature, & y^eur tru resentment & compassion you have upon a constant lover, give as sudden proofs of deserving it. If I write too magisterially, pardon me, for I kno not what I do; nor shall I till I can alter in some measure y^e titles of being my dearest, fairest, sweetest, best, & only beloved lady, thy sincere and faithful servant,

"R. O.

"Be true, & tell me whether is most convenient for me to com before or after Sunday: longer I cannot stay.

[Addressed] "To my most truly hon^d Mrs. Margaret Wynne att her hous, Glinne."

The writer of the two last curious and amusing letters was Sir Robt. Owen, Knt., of Porkington in Shropshire, and Clenenney in Carnarvonshire. He represented the county of Merioneth in the fifth Parliament of Charles II, and the Carnarvon boroughs in the Convention Parliament, and in the second and third Parliaments of William and Mary. His suit to *Mrs.* (the title of *Miss* to young ladies was then unknown) Margaret

Wynne was successful. She was the eldest daughter and heiress of Owen Wynne, of Glyn, Esq., and by her marriage to Sir Robert Owen united the estates of Glyn and Ystum Cegid, in the counties of Merioneth and Carnarvon, to those of Porkington and Clenenney. Sir Robert died in 1698, and Lady Owen in 1727. It would appear that as the seventeenth century advanced, young ladies did not so entirely surrender their choice, in the selection of a husband, to the will of their parents or guardians.

THE LOMAREC INSCRIPTION.

NEAR the town of Auray, in the department of Morbihan, is a village called Lomarec. On the left hand side of the road is a humble chapel, dedicated to St. Andrew, the rudeness of the walls of which may indicate considerable antiquity; but there is no architectural evidence which can throw any light on the question whether the structure itself is of any considerable age, or of a comparatively modern date. It does, however, contain a very remarkable relic in the shape of a granite coffin of the earliest type, gradually tapering from the head to the foot, and devoid of all attempt at ornament. It lies near the altar, on the north side, and has been let into the north-east wall of the building: a circumstance which would show that whenever the chapel was rebuilt, it was considered desirable to preserve the coffin by making it an actual portion of the building. A slight crack exists near the middle of it, which is thought to have been caused by a settlement of the walls; but if it had proceeded from such a cause, it seems probable that the fracture would have been more extensive than is represented in the illustration.

The curious feature, however, of this antiquity is the inscription engraved on the inside of one of its sides. It has been noticed by M. de Villemarqué, some few

years ago, in the *Memoirs of the Academie des Inscriptions*, and it is his explanation of it that is now submitted to the consideration of Celtic scholars.

There is nothing remarkable as to the sarcophagus itself, except its very early form; and the fact of a small Greek cross, not surrounded by the circle, having been cut in the place where the head of the corpse would lie, the face being turned towards the altar. A small hole is pierced through the lower extremity, as is frequently the case in similar stone coffins, and the use of which it is unnecessary to explain. The lid has long since vanished, and nothing is known of its form or character. The peasants of the district believe the coffin to have formerly contained the body of the Apostle himself, the patron of the chapel,—a superstition only to be noticed as indicating with what veneration this monument has been regarded for ages, since from time immemorial mothers have brought their children who suffer from whooping-cough, and deposited them in the coffin,—a process believed to be an infallible cure. Of the antiquity of this tradition, M. de Villemarqué speaks without hesitation, nor is there the least reason to question it; although in the same country superstitious practices do sometimes exist, especially connected with curative effects, which are known to have arisen from events not two centuries old. But as regards the present instance, there is every reason to think that the practice has continued, and the coffin looked on with great veneration, from a very early period; whence, as already suggested, the precaution seems to have been taken to prevent its removal by making it an actual portion of the building.

An examination of the letters of the inscription at once shows that they are of very considerable antiquity. They are assigned by M. Villemarqué to the fifth or sixth centuries; and he supports his opinion on this point by the identity of form with corresponding letters found on some Armorican coins of the Merovingian period, described by M. Le Normant, and published by M. Sauley

in the *Revue Numismatique*. Such a comparison, however, of letters on such rude and early coins, with those incised by the chisel on stone, would of itself be insufficient evidence as to their date; as not only is the material so different in each case, but in the one instance the artist is often woefully cramped for space to introduce the necessary legend, while in the other he has no such difficulty to contend with. The forms, however, of the letters, in this instance, speak pretty plainly for themselves, and may be as early as the sixth, and even the fifth century; but they may also be as late, on the other hand, as the seventh and eighth. Perhaps the sixth and seventh centuries are the limits to which this epitaph may be referred.

Assuming, then, this at least as an approximate date, the next inquiry is, to what language do they belong; and at the first glance any one would conjecture that the four last letters, INRI, are the *titulus crucis*, or *Iesus Nazarenus Rex Iudæorum*. But thence arises the important question, when was this abbreviated form first introduced? M. Villemarqué quotes Gretzoz as entirely omitting all mention of it in his complete collection. Another authority, according to him, namely M. Edmond le Blant, has not found any instance of it in very early times. M. De Longperrier, a member of the Academy, has found no example prior to the thirteenth century; and in Arthur Martin's large collection of designs of the cross, consisting of eight large folio sheets, it only occurs once; and then the figure of Christ, which it surmounts, is of the fourteenth century. If, then, it is admitted that the use of these four initial letters is of comparatively later times, it is evident, assuming that the inscription is of the date assigned to it, that these four letters cannot stand for *Iesus Nazarenus Rex Iudæorum*. There are, however, two other and stronger reasons for arriving at the same conclusion: one of which is, that they could not have formed any part of an epitaph at all. If they were found on a Crusader's sword, its presence there might be accounted

for by the devout warrior using his sword fixed upright in the ground, as a temporary cross. The inscription would, indeed, be below the cross instead of above it; but that difference is of small importance, and was a matter of necessity. Some such reason might, therefore, be suggested for the practice of engraving the four letters on the blade near the hilt, if such a practice ever existed; but none for their position on the inside of this coffin.

Another argument against the suggestion that the last four letters represent the *titulus Christi*, is the fact that the monogram of Christ immediately precedes it, thus altering the title to *Christus Jesus Nazarenus Rex Iudæorum*,—a supposition which can hardly be admitted.

The monogram itself is readily recognised to be one of unusual character, where a simple vertical line takes the place of the Greek *rho*, and which seems to be meant for the initial letter of *Jesus*; the monogram thus denoting *Jesus Christus* instead of the *Christus* only of the ordinary monogram. If such is the correct reading of the monogram, it furnishes still stronger proof that the latter part of the inscription has nothing to do with the *titulus*, as *Jesus* would be thus repeated twice. Moreover, the great antiquity of this form of monogram renders it almost impossible for it to have been contemporary with the abbreviated *titulus*, in the opinion of Villemarqué. Boldetti gives an instance from the Catacombs, of the date of 268; while Ciampini quotes a second from the tomb of Galla Placidia, in Ravenna, of the year 440. Other instances might be mentioned, especially one (not published at the time that M. Villemarqué made his communication to the Academy) at Saragossa, and which is above the head of our Lord. The sarcophagus on which it exists is said to be of the fifth century.

There is, it will be remembered, another cross cut in the part of the coffin where the head of the defunct rested. This also is of the simplest and earliest character,

being merely two cross-lines of equal length, such as that figured by Miss Stokes in her *Christian Inscriptions in the Irish Language* (*Arch. Camb.*, 1870, p. 107), and to which she assigns a date from 450 to 500. We have, therefore, three distinct evidences of the age of this inscription, namely, first, the forms of the letters themselves; secondly, the early and unusual monogram; and lastly, the plain Greek cross cut at the part where the head must have rested. The shape of the coffin, and the great veneration in which it has been held from time immemorial, confirm, in a secondary sense, the same view.

The question, however, of its meaning and its language is one not so easily settled; but M. Villemarqué, on philological grounds, has apparently made out his case satisfactorily,—unless exception may be taken to some of the dates he assigns to certain Welsh MSS. Welsh and Irish scholars will be best able to confirm his philological premisses and arguments. He does not himself, it is believed, possess any deep or extensive knowledge of Celtic dialects; as at least some of his compatriots have, on more than one occasion, expressed their doubts on the subject. It will be, therefore, no small satisfaction to him to find that sound Celtic scholars on this side of the Channel can confirm his statements and accept his arguments, and present their acknowledgments to him for having brought to public notice what is probably a Celtic epitaph, unique both as to age and character.

The interpretation of M. Villemarqué is as follows; "*Illius cujus est Jesus Christus in Regem*," or "the grave" (or some other corresponding word) "of him of whom Jesus Christ is king," *i. e.*, a servant or subject of Jesus Christ.

Taking the inscription word by word, he renders *ir* "of," *ha* "who," *ema* "is" Jesus Christ (in monogram), *in* "in," *ri* "king"; or simply the servant of Jesus Christ, of which form of Christian epitaph of the fourth, fifth, and sixth centuries, many examples are given in the

first volume of M. Le Blant's work (p. 117), such as *famulus* or *servus Jesu Christi*.

Analysing each word separately, and beginning with the article *ir*, M. Villemarqué states that it is found in the earliest MSS. in this country. He quotes it as frequently occurring in the genitive case (as it is in this instance) in the *Codex Distinctus* in the Bodleian Library (a MS., according to him, of the date of 882); and more particularly in the Gloss, *ir bleuporthetic*, written above *lanigerae*, in the following line of Ovid,

"Nec fuge lanigerae Memphitica templa juvencae."

(Fol. 30. Cf. Zeuss, p. 1082.)

Another instance of *ir* occurs in the *Book of St. Chad*, which is assigned to the ninth century, "*di pul ir deru-en*" (to the pool of the oak).¹

Later on, towards the twelfth century, the *i* in *ir* is changed to *y* pointed, and more often into *e*. So the transcriber of a copy of the Welsh Laws of this date, writes *er anreith* (of the booty). But in the next century another transcriber of the same laws writes *yr anrait* (*y* being pointed). In the middle of the fourteenth century, *yr* without the point above finally prevailed.

With the Bretons, the article is *ar*, *er*, and *ann*, the last form being common with the Cornish and Irish.

2. *Ha* is a kind of relative pronoun, similar to the Latin *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*, and always precedes the verb. A text, half Latin and half Breton, transcribed in the early part of the ninth century, spells it in the same manner as it occurs in this inscription. The passage is as follows: "Surrexit Tutbulc filius Livit di erchim tir Teliha ioid e lau Elcu." (Tutbulc, son of Livit, rose to reclaim the land of Teliau, which was in the hands of Elcu.)

In the middle ages the initial *h* of this pronoun disappeared, so that the form became identical with the relative pronoun *a* of Breton and Irish texts. Thus we have in the Llandaff Cartulary a *cuid* (who falls), p. 377;

¹ Codex Lichfeld. apud *Libr. Landav.*

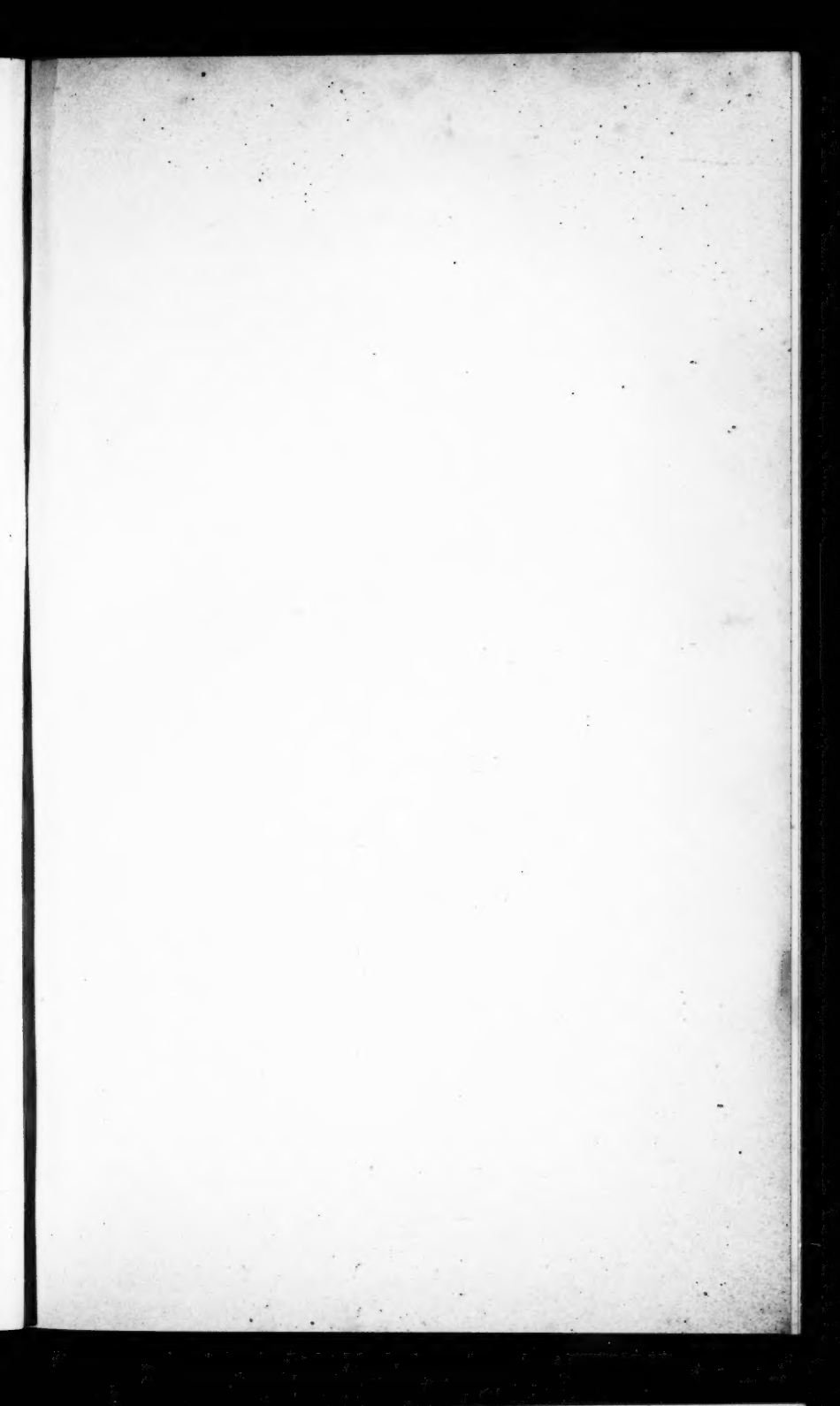
and in the Irish Glosses of St. Gall, a *carthar* (who is loved); while the Breton author of St. Nonne writes a *duy* (who will come).

A combined with the article *yr*, under the form of *yr a*, and meaning "of whom," etc., frequently occurs in Welsh MSS. called of the twelfth or thirteenth centuries. In the fourteenth century, according to M. Villemarqué, this pronoun (but in the nominative case, with the neuter sense of *quidquid*) occurs in the *Mabinogion*, vol. i, p. 36, *yr a welych* (whatever you see).

But it was already commencing to disappear, being replaced by *yr hunn a* for the masculine singular, and *yr hon a* for the feminine. Thus in a Welsh Gospel dated 1346, "*cujus nomen erat Joseph*," is rendered by "*yr hunn a oedd y enu Joseph*"; and even if, at the present time, *yr* is not in use, yet its plural, *yr hai* (erroneously written *y rhai*) constantly occurs in the Welsh Bible.

The Cornish have preserved *ir ha* under the still more altered form of *an re*; and the Bretons under those of *ar re* and *er re* for the plural, and *un re* and *ur re* for the singular; with the sense of *aliquis* (some one), being exactly its meaning in the Lomarec inscription.

3. *Ema* is the third person of the present indicative of a verb of which only this tense remains, and denotes *existence*; but in Welsh the spelling is different and various, the forms being *i mae*, *y mae* (as in the Welsh translation of Geoffrey of Monmouth, put at the thirteenth century and in the fourteenth century), *y mae*, the form retained by the translators of the Welsh Bible in the sixteenth century, as "*yr hwn y mae einioes ynddo*" ("*cujus est anima in eo*"). Gen. i. The verb is here preceded by the relative pronoun *yr hwn*, which is equivalent to *ir ha* of this inscription, as *y mae* replaces *ema*. The difficulty, however, which may exist as to the proper orthography would be probably removed if the form *ema* were found in any very early Welsh MS., which M. Villemarqué has not been able as yet to discover; but he finds it very little altered in some Cornish



IRHAE MNI *INRI



phrases, as in a poem on the Passion,—“*genen y ma*” (He is with us); “*Plé-ma the dus*” (where is thy people)? It exists unaltered in Breton, although Zeuss has stated that it is not so known. It occurs in the opening of the ancient mystery of St. Nonne, “*ma oz gourvez en bez man*” (He lies in this tomb). All the Breton grammarians remark on this word. Le Mannoir and Le Pelletier, following old MSS. in their hands, write it as one word, *ema*. Gregory of Rostrenen and Le Gonidec separate the verb from the particle, and spell it *e ma*. The Bretons also have the advantage over Welsh and Cornish in retaining not only this third person of the singular, but all the others, while the Welsh and Cornish have not more than one or two. Le Gonidec also, after pointing out the different manners of conjugating this verb in Breton, adds, “they still conjugate it in this fashion,—

<i>é ma oun</i>	I am	<i>é ma omp</i>	We are
<i>é ma out</i>	thou art	<i>é ma oc'h</i>	ye are
<i>é ma</i>	he is	<i>é ma int</i>	they are

And even at the present day the same use of the word exists, for in a modern grammar of the particular idioms of Vannes and Auray, published in 1850, the writer gives as an example, “*Ema pierre aze tosti q demp*” (the stone is quite close to you).

4. It is to be observed that the monogram is immediately preceded by the verb *ema*, according to the invariable rule common to the three great Breton dialects: by which term M. Villemarqué apparently means Breton, Welsh, and Cornish.

5. *In*, the preposition, corresponds to the Welsh and Cornish *yn*, the Breton *enn*, the Irish *in*, the Latin *in*, and nearly the same as the French *en* in such expressions as *en fils*, *en chef*, etc.

In the *Codex Distinctus* (fol. 39), Zeuss (p. 1086), we have “*Hin map di Iob*” as a translation of “*dignus Jove*.” This occurs in one of the earliest texts. Translated word for word, it is “*in filio Jovis*” (in the son of

Jove). In the texts of the Welsh Laws during what M. Villemarqué calls the second period of that language, we have "*yn mab ir brenin*" (in the son of the king). Later, the translator of Geoffrey of Monmouth renders "*duce Athelstano*" by "*Adestan-yn-tywssauc*," or, literally, "Athelstan in prince." But a still more striking example is "*y mae Arthur yn frenin*"; that is, "Arthur is king." (Rowland's *Grammar*, pp. 136, 137.)

If we apply the same rule to the Lomarec inscription, we come to the meaning of the last two words, *IN RI*.

6. The ancient form *ri* is to be identified with the Gaulish *rix* (as Dumnorix, etc.), the Gothic *reiks*, the Latin *rex*. The most ancient Irish form is *rig*, and is even found in Nennius, who translates "*dou rig*" by "*duo régés*." But Zeuss also (p. 932) quotes the form *ri* as used by Irish poets shortly after the sixth century, giving a line which terminates with the identical expressions of the Lomarec inscription, namely *in ri*.

From about 460 the final *g* in *rig*, on the continent, dropped out of use. M. Villemarqué mentions, in confirmation of this, the name of Riothyn, a British *regulus*, the friend and correspondent of Sidonius Apollinaris, whose name appears among the oldest of British ones under the form of Riatam. Other names, such as *Clotri*, *Bledri*, *Rodri*, etc., also, in his opinion, are the same as *Clotrig*, etc.

As to the meaning of *ri* and *rig*, a poem, half Latin and half Breton (assigned, and rightly as M. Villemarqué thinks, to the sixth century), adds to the word *ri* the gloss "*Rex gloriæ*." About the ninth century *ri* became changed into *re*, whence *re bras* (the great king), a name given to a Breton chief.

We have thus followed M. Villemarqué in his examination of this inscription; and if his statements and arguments are admitted, the result is one of great interest. But before concluding, he quotes a passage from the Welsh Bible, which, he thinks, may be considered as a test of the accuracy of his scheme. The passage, occurring in the sixth chapter of Daniel, is this: "Y

rhai yr oedd Daniel yn bennaf"; which, word for word, means, "of whom Daniel was in chief"; or, as our version has it, "of whom Daniel was first."

Comparing this text and the inscription, the order of words is the same. First the relative, then the verb, then the subject, and lastly its attribute. Substitute *y rhai*, the modern Welsh plural, for the old singular, *ir ha*; for the imperfect, *yr oedd*, the present, *ema*; the name of Daniel for that of Christ; *yn* for *in*; and *bennaf* for *ri*; and we have

IR . HA . EMA . J . C . IN . RI

or, as it would be written in modern Welsh, "*Yr hwn y mae I. C. yn rhi.*"

M. Villemarqué appears to be perfectly satisfied in his own mind that the foregoing analysis establishes that this inscription has all the characteristics of the most ancient Breton texts,—Welsh, Cornish, and Erse, being included with Breton proper under the term. He admits, indeed, that philology has not yet, in questions of precise dates, established a right to speak with the same authority as palæography, yet its conclusions must be accepted in cases where objections cannot be maintained.

In admitting, then, that the Lomarec inscription is of the fifth or sixth century, it will add, however scanty it is, a new text to those already in existence of the Gallo-Roman period. This Lomarec text, then, will range next to those of Alesia, Nismes, and other places, which have been communicated to the Academy by Le Normant and De Saulcy, and will immediately follow the fuller texts which Marcellus, the physician of Theodosius, has handed down to us, and which he had himself collected from the mouths of peasants in the neighbourhood of Bordeaux. It is well known that Jacob Grimm was the first to translate what Marcellus had preserved for us, and this he did partly by the help of ancient Irish texts, as did also M. Adolphe Pictet complete his translation by the same means. M. Villemarqué has availed

himself of the same method, and he claims to have discovered the key to the Lomarec inscription by the light thrown upon it by ancient Breton dialects. Even Grimm himself is said to have been converted by our Breton philologist, and at last taught to recognise the genuine *Celticity* of the words on the monument.

The matter, therefore, as far as the philological element is concerned, is now left in the hands of competent Celtic scholars of these islands; or, as M. Villemarqué would call them, the insular Bretons. If their verdict be in his favour, and all are satisfied that a Celtic epitaph (if such it may be called) of the fifth or sixth century has been preserved to us, there may be a chance, although a very slight one, that there may yet still be found within the limits of Wales an inscription in the same language and of the same date. Many inscribed stones of as early a date have been noticed and figured in the pages of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*; but all of them are, without exception, in Latin. Corresponding stones are much rarer in Brittany than in Wales, but such as do exist are also in the same language. They agree also frequently with those in this country, in giving the name only; and that, too, in the genitive case, as the VORMVINI stone described by M. De Keranflec'h Kernezne in the *Arch. Camb.* of 1857, p. 371,—a name which that well known Breton scholar pronounces as undoubtedly Celtic. This particular stone is, however, of considerably later date than the fifth or sixth centuries. The omission of the name in the Lomarec inscription is, then, so far remarkable, as no other instance of such omission has been noticed on contemporary monuments: in fact, a monument without record of a name can hardly be called one, or at least is of little value as such. In modern times whimsical people have ordered such nameless tombstones to be placed over their remains, as may be seen in the churchyard at Llanelidan in Denbighshire, where the reason for such omission is given in some verses. It was only in the days of persecution that such a practice had some

reason, as the record of a name might compromise the surviving members of the family. Without such reason, the omission seems to be an anomaly that requires some explanation. Such an anomaly exists in the present case, if the inscription has been rightly read; but as a set-off, the anomaly of the letters having been cut on an interior wall of the coffin, and not on the outside, may be brought forward to show that if one anomaly undoubtedly exists, the other also, that of the absent name, may be allowed to exist also.

But these are minor points. The real question, to use the language of M. Villemarqué, is the *Celticity* of the inscription, and that has been proved by his philological arguments. That question is now left to the consideration of those most competent to form an opinion,—an opinion, too, which will be considered as one of authority.

E. L. B.

ON THE DISCOVERY OF PLATYCNEMIC MEN IN DENBIGHSHIRE, AND NOTES ON THEIR REMAINS.

Compiled, by Permission, from Articles published by Mr. BOYD DAWKINS, F.R.S., and Professor BUSK, F.R.S., in the *Journal of the Ethnological Society of London*, January, 1871; and by Mr. B. DAWKINS in *Nature*, Sept. 14, 1871.

LINKED, as archæology necessarily is, with so many kindred sciences, and none more so than that which makes its peculiar study the natural history, as it were, of man, with whose arts and works archæology more properly occupies itself, there are few, if any, of our members who will not welcome, as appropriate to the pages of this Journal, an account from such eminent disciples of ethnology as Mr. B. Dawkins and Professor Busk of these singular discoveries.

Archæologists devoted to the study of primitive antiquity have been almost content hitherto to go no higher in the scale of time than the Celts, and to attribute to them whatever traces of man they were satisfied were pre-Roman. But a flood of new light now dawns upon us. By the researches of Professor Busk and Mr. Boyd Dawkins we are carried far far back into the remote past, and brought face to face with a race of men living ages before either Celt or Roman had a name upon earth; who have bequeathed to us, in their dwellings and tombs, both relics of their arts and evidences of their mode of life. Such discoveries cannot but be invaluable to the archæologist, to assist him to a nicer discrimination of the subjects more peculiar to his science; and may lead him to modify, and perhaps recast, some of the conclusions he has hitherto been wont to draw.

In the following pages I am enabled, by the permission of my friend, Mr. Boyd Dawkins, and Professor Busk, most kindly and generously given, to lay before our Association the substance of their most interesting

and learned contributions to the two publications above mentioned, on these remarkable remains. I can lay claim to no originality in what follows. Thinking that our readers would prefer the *ipsissima verba* of Mr. Boyd Dawkins and Professor Busk to anything I could write, I have, though under a new arrangement, for the most part transcribed what they have written.

The caves which are more particularly the subject of this article, lie in the district of Yale, between Llandegla and Llanarmon, and on the property of Mrs. Lloyd of Rhagatt, who has all along taken the liveliest interest in the discovery, and by whose kind and generous assistance the caves have been fully explored.

"The mountain limestone," says Mr. Boyd Dawkins, "which there forms hill and valley, consists of thick masses of hard rock separated by soft beds of shale, and contains large quantities of *producti*, crinoids, and corals. The strata dip to the south at an angle of about one in twenty-five, and form two parallel ridges with abrupt faces to the north, and separated from each other by a narrow valley passing east and west along the strike." The first remains discovered "were obtained from a space between two strata, near the top of the northern ridge, whence the intervening softer material had been carried away by water. Its maximum height was 6 inches, and its width 20 feet or more, and it extended in a direction parallel to the bedding of the rock. The bones had evidently been washed in by the rain, and not carried in by any *carnivora*. They belonged to the following creatures: the dog (*canis familiaris*), the fox (*canis vulpes*), the badger (*meles taxus*), the pig (*sus scrofa*), the roe deer (*cervus capreolus*), the red deer (*cervus elephas*), the sheep or goat, the Celtic shorthorn (*bos longifrons*), the horse (*equus caballus*), the water-rat (*arvicola amphibia*), the hare (*lepus timidus*), the rabbit (*lepus cuniculus*), the eagle (sp. ?).

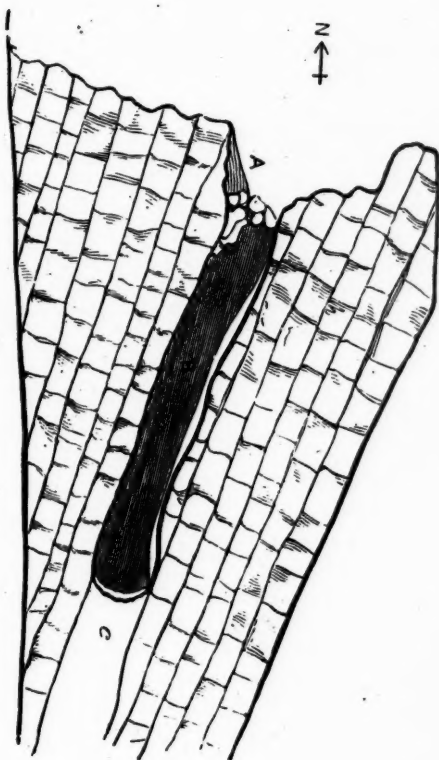
Of these, the shorthorn, the sheep or goat, and young pig, were "very abundant"; the dog "rather abundant"; and the percentage of young "puppies, which would

imply also that they, like the other animals, had been used for food." "Some of the bones had been gnawed by dogs".

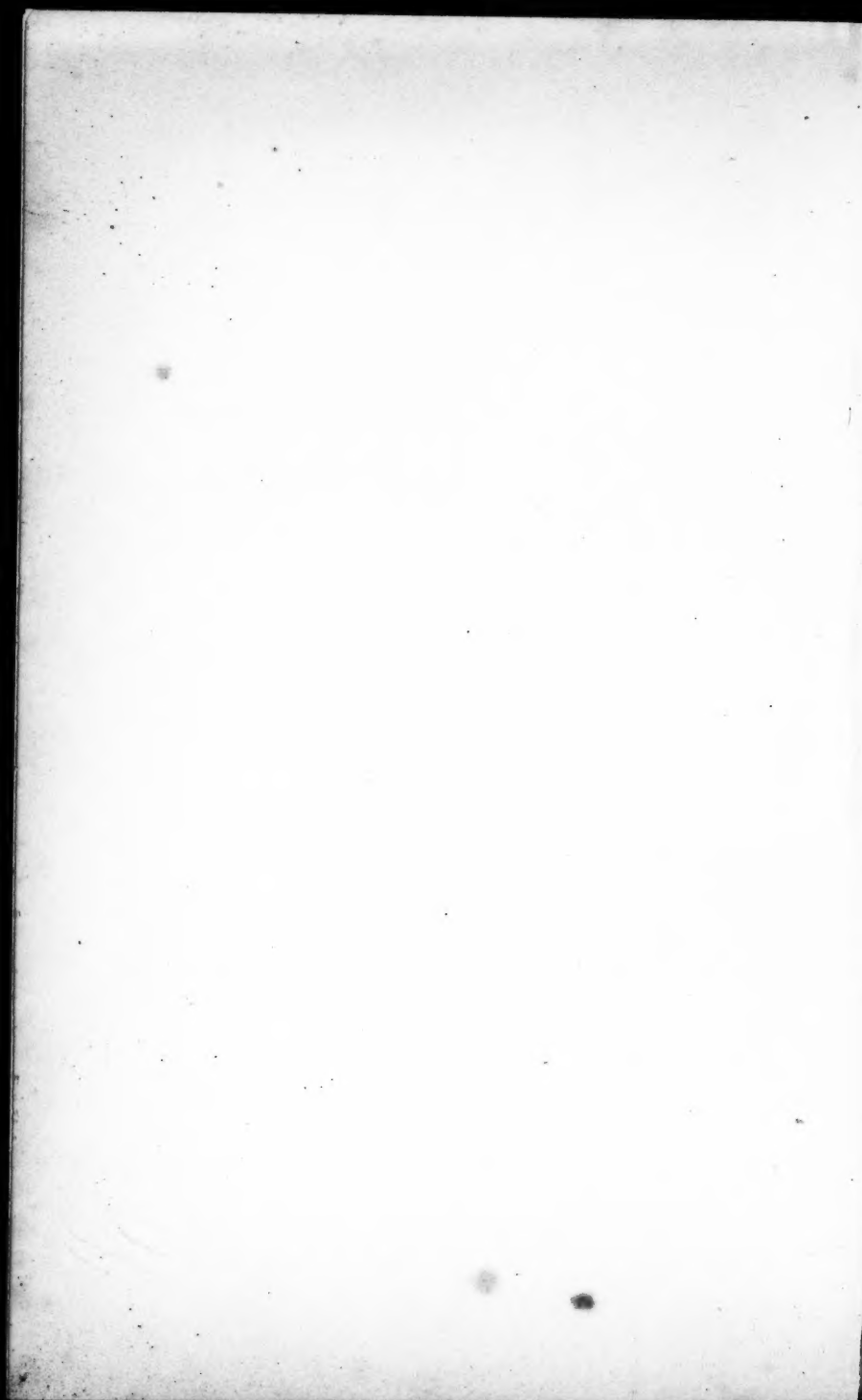
"The only reasonable cause that can be assigned for the accumulation" of these remains "is that the locality was inhabited by men of pastoral habits, but yet, to a certain extent, dependent on the chase; and that the relics of their food were thrown out to form a refuse-heap. The latter has now altogether disappeared from the surface of the ground, from the action of the rain and other atmospheric causes; while those portions of it which chanced to be washed into the narrow interspace between the strata, have been preserved to mark the spot where it once existed."

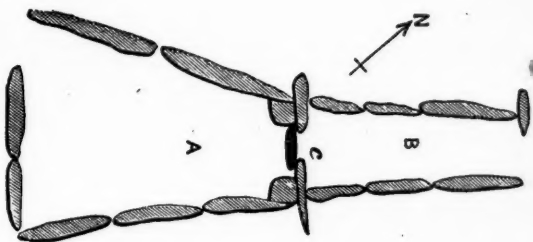
THE CAVE is situated in the southernmost of the two ridges already spoken of. (See figs. 13, 14.) The first discoveries made here consisted of bones of the "dog, marten-cat, fox, badger, sheep or goat, Celtic shorthorn, roe deer, red deer, horse, and large birds," mixed with human bones, which lay "between and underneath large masses of rock that were completely covered up with red silt and sand." All these were found at, as it were, the threshold of what Mr. B. Dawkins calls "a tunnel-cave," penetrating "the rocks in a line parallel to the bedding; and, roughly speaking, at right angles to the valley; having a width varying from 3 feet 4 inches to 5 feet 6 inches, and a height from 3 feet 4 inches to 4 feet 6 inches. The entrance was completely blocked up with red earth and loose stones, the latter apparently having been placed there by design." The interior "was filled with red earth and sand to within about a foot of the roof. The remains were found, for the most part, on or near the top, but in some cases they were deep down."

The work of clearing the cave was carried on during six days, and was conducted partly under the superintendence of Mr. B. Dawkins, and partly under that of Mrs. Lloyd of Rhagatt and her agent, Mr. Reid. Here were discovered human bones associated with those of

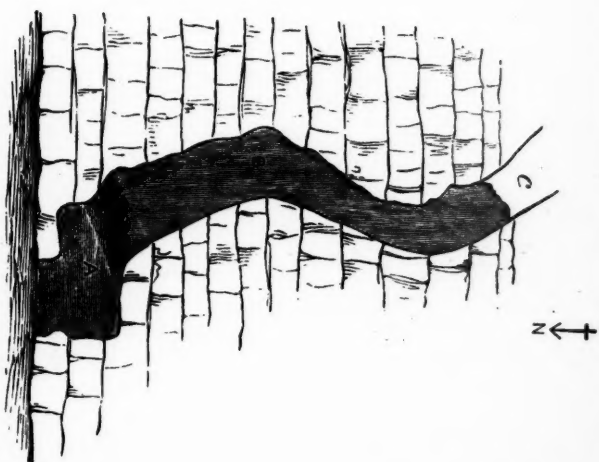


1.—SECTION OF CAVE AT PERIH CHWAREU.





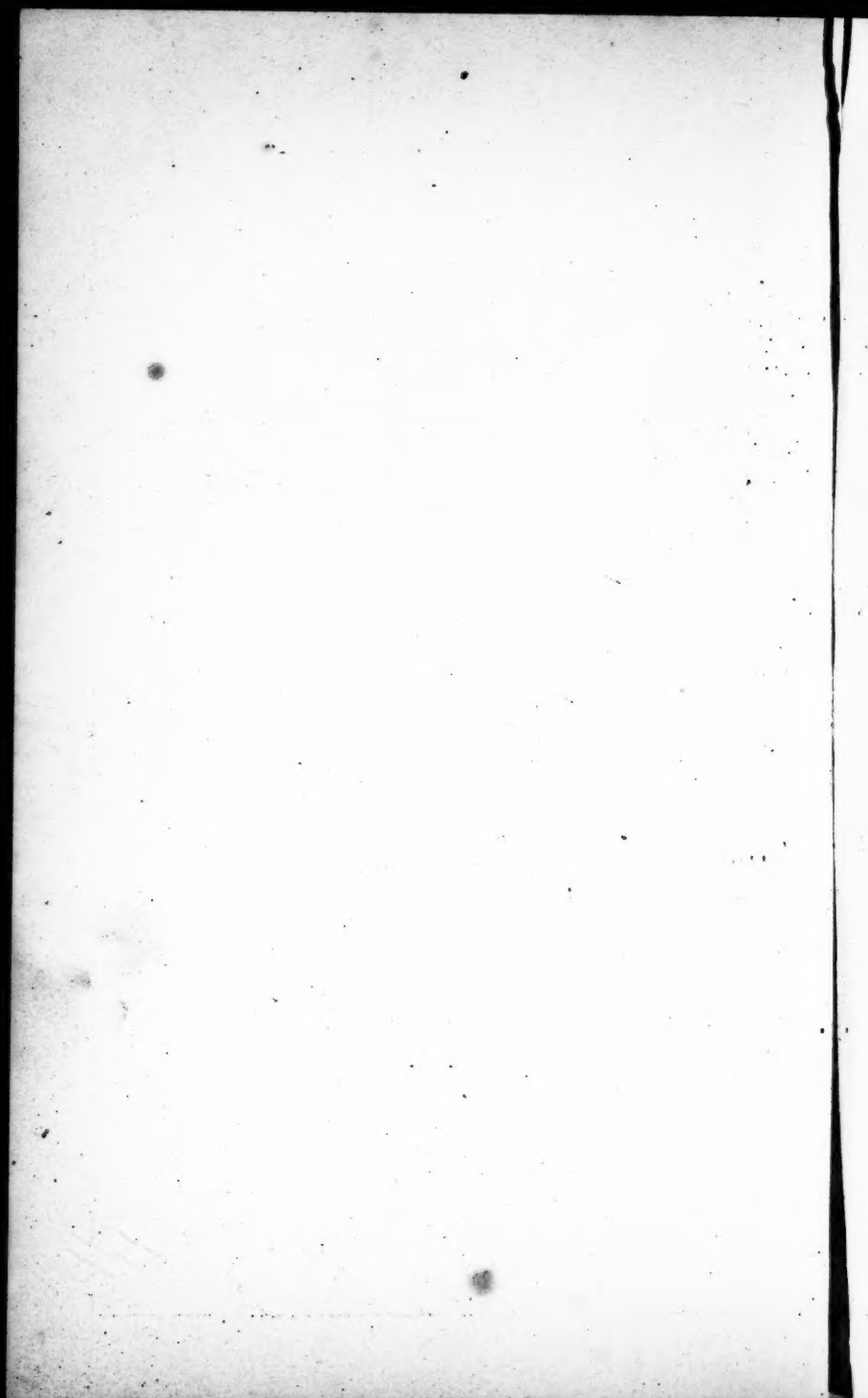
CHAMBERED TOMB AT CEFN.



PLAN OF CAVE AT PERTH CHWAREU.

a. These represent the Stones at a in the Section, Plate I

N.B. By error of the Engraver, the references to these Places are throughout inaccurate.]



the animals, of which a list has been given, in little confused heaps. In one instance a human femur was "in a perpendicular position"; in another, a nearly perfect human skull, found "near the roof of the cave," rested on a femur; while in a third a skull was found "face downwards, with the pelvis adhering to one side."

To the animals already enumerated must be added the wild boar, of which a tusk of "remarkable size" and an incisor were found, the shells of the mussel and cockle, and a valve of *mya truncata*. "Small bits of charcoal occurred throughout the cave, and a great many rounded pebbles from the boulder clay of the neighbourhood." "The only implement found was a broken flint flake," which occurred in the first 8 ft. of the last 13 ft. excavated.

The cave was excavated for about 28 ft. Within the first 10 ft. there occurred bits of modern glazed pottery and small pieces of coal, conveyed there, most probably, "by the wash of the rain or the burrowing of rabbits, which abound in fissures of the rock immediately above the cave"; and "near the end of the excavation, a small scrap of iron was found," apparently "a mere splinter broken from one of the tools of the workmen. The fact that it was "scarcely oxydised implied that it had not been in the cave very long."

The human remains belonged, for the most part, "to young individuals, from infants to youths of twenty-one"; but some belonged to "men in the prime of life. All the teeth that had been used were ground perfectly flat."

The skulls were of that type which Professor Huxley terms "river-bed". "They belong," says Professor Busk, "to a race characterised by the proportionally rather large dimensions of the cranium,—a feature for which the Welsh crania stand high in the scale, quite as high as any of the existing races of mankind." In proof of this Professor Busk furnishes the subjoined list, in which the gross mean dimensions of various sets of crania are contrasted:

1. Scandinavian : priscan skulls of the neo-lithic epoch	18.88
2. Esquimaux and Greenlanders	18.81
3. Perthi Chwareu skulls	18.65
4. Modern European	18.58
5. Various ancient and priscan skulls	18.55
6. Burmese	18.55
7. Caffres and Zooloos (extratropical negroes)	18.45
8. Derbyshire tumuli	18.42
9. Tasmanian	17.95
10. Hottentot	17.80
11. Negroes (intertropical)	17.67
12. Australian	17.58
13. Bushmen	17.48
14. Veddahs	17.09
15. Andamanese	17.00

The "gross mean dimensions" are obtained by adding together the numbers representing the length, breadth, and height of the skull.

In skull No. 3, Professor Busk observed "a well marked depression across the middle of the occipital bone, which appeared as if it had been caused by the constriction of a bandage"; and thought, "on careful inspection," that he perceived "the slight traces of a corresponding depression in the fore part of the skull." This kind of deformity, if produced artificially, arises, as "Dr. Foville¹ shows, from the popular custom of applying a kind of bandage (*serre tête*) round the head of the new born infant, which passing over the anterior fontanelle, descends obliquely, and is crossed behind the occiput, and brought back and tied in front." It is applied "during the first year, and for a longer period to females than to males."

The femora measured generally from 16 ins. to 18 ins. in length, and had an average length of 17 ins., which corresponds to a mean height of individuals of about 5 ft. 4 ins.

Of the tibiæ, or shin-bones, some presented "a remarkable peculiarity, then for the first time *recognised* in any British leg-bone. They were very much compressed or flattened in a plane parallel to the median

¹ Deformation du Crâne, etc. Paris, 1834.

The Measurements of the Eight Skulls obtained from Perthi Chawareu are as follows :

No.	Length	Breadth	Height	Least frontal breadth	Greatest frontal breadth	Patietal breadth	Oecipital breadth	Zygomatoid breadth	Frontal radius	Vertical radius	Patietal radius	Oecipital radius	Maxillary radius	Fronto-nasal radius	Cheekbone	Longitudinal axis	(a) Frontal	(b) Patietal	(c) Oecipital	Frontal Transverse axis	Vertical Transverse axis	Patietal Transverse axis	Oecipital Transverse axis	Latitudinal or cephalic index	Altitudinal index
1	7.5	5.7	...	4.0	5.0	5.5	4.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.2	...	5.0	5.5	4.8	12.0	13.0	14.0	12.0	.760	...
2	7.6	5.7	5.4	4.0	4.9	5.5	4.8	...	4.9	5.0	5.2	4.4	...	3.7	21.6	15.9	5.5	5.6	4.8	13.0	13.5	13.8	12.4	.750	.710
3	6.5	5.2	5.5	3.4	4.5	5.1	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.1	3.2	3.0	19.0	14.7	4.9	5.3	4.5	11.6	12.45	13.4	11.2	.800	.846
4	7.4	5.8	5.8	3.9	5.0	5.8	4.4	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.3	3.9	3.6	23.5	16.9	5.0	5.0	6.9	11.0	13.0	14.0	12.0	.797	.797
5	6.7	5.0	...	3.5	4.4	5.4	4.1	...	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.0	...	...	18.5	...	4.4	5.2	...	11.0	12.5	13.4	...	.746	...
6	6.8	5.1	...	3.6	4.3	5.3	4.0	...	4.3	4.5	4.8	4.2	...	...	19.8	14.6	4.8	5.3	4.5	14.0	12.0	13.0	11.0	.794	...
7	...	5.5	...	...	...	5.3	...	...	...	...	4.6	4.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	7.0	5.2	...	3.6	4.4	5.2	4.1	...	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.1	...	3.4	19.5	...	4.5	4.9	4.8	11.0	11.5	13.0	12.0	.743	...
Mean	7.07	5.5	5.6	3.8	4.64	5.4	4.3	...	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.2	3.5	3.42	20.0	15.3	4.9	5.2	5.0	12.0	12.5	13.5	11.8	.765*	...
Cefn and } St. Assaph }	7.4	5.7	5.2	3.8	4.7	5.5	4.8	...	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.0	...	3.8	21.0	15.1	5.0	5.5	4.6	12.2	12.8	13.8	12.0	.770	.702
Cefn Tu- } mulus }	7.38	5.65	...	3.6	4.5	5.55	...	...	4.5	4.6	4.9	4.5	...	3.6	...	...	5.2	5.2	...	12.4	12.4	12.8	10.9	.765	...

* In taking this mean, the cephalic index of the young skull, No. 3, is omitted. If included, the mean would be .785.

line, and indicate the *platycnemic* character of the people to whom they belong." This peculiarity will be best understood by reference to the figures (22, 23, 24) furnished by the kindness of Professor Busk, which are sections of the most "platycnemic" of the shin-bones found at Perthi Chwareu; and comparing them with fig. 17 (also kindly supplied by the same learned Professor), which represents a section of a "normal tibia." They are all drawn of the natural size.¹ This peculiar form of the shin-bone was first noticed by Professor Busk and Dr. Falconer in 1863, in human remains exhumed by "Captain Brome from the Genista Cave on Windmill Hill, Gibraltar (vide *Trans. Internat. Congress of Preh. Archæol.*, 1868, p. 161); and "about the same time, or in May 1864, by M. Broca," in tibiæ "from the dolmen of Chamant (Oise); and in tibiæ from the dolmen of Maintenon (Eure et Loire); while other instances have been since noticed in other localities on the Continent, as in the *diluvium* of Montmartre by M. Eugène Bertrand." But it is not found universally among the ancient cave-dwellers. Thus it has not been observed in any of the tibiæ exhumed by M. Dupont in the Belgian caves. And so far as discoveries have as yet gone, there appear to be two forms of platycnemism, which our readers will best understand from figs. 18, 19, 20, 21, for which we are again indebted to the kindness of Professor Busk. The first is from a tibia found in the cave at Cro-magnon, and "would seem to represent the extremest degree of platycnemism yet observed. The proportion is as 623 to 1000. The other three are from Gibraltar tibiæ, in which the proportion varies from 600 to 523"; while in the most platycnemic of the Perthi Chwareu tibiæ, "the proportion is as 512 to 1000"; and in another figure (23), "though undoubtedly platycnemic, the proportion is exactly the same as

¹ The line (*a d*) in each indicating the level of the inter-osseous ridge, and (*b*) the crista or shin. In fig. 17 the length of that portion of the antero-posterior line (*b c*) which is behind the transverse line (*d a*) is to that of the anterior as 274 to 1000."

in the most triangular form of bone. Platycnemism, therefore, it would seem, may arise from an unusual antero-posterior expansion of the bone, either in front or behind the level of the inter-osseous ridge."

The fact that other shin-bones, mostly of young persons and females, found at Perthi Chwareu, had not this peculiarity of form, coupled with other circumstances, lead to the belief on the part of Mr. B. Dawkins and Professor Busk that platycnemism is not characteristic of race, but rather one peculiar to the individual; and, as Mr. B. Dawkins thinks, perhaps to the sex. Professor Busk points out that platycnemism is a characteristic of the gorilla and chimpanzee; and while scouting the notion of a simian descent for man, draws attention to the fact that the great distinction between the human and simian foot lies in the one being "an organ of support and progression; and in the other, for the most part, of prehension." This, says the learned Professor, "necessarily involves a considerable difference in the proportions, etc., of the muscles, by which greater mobility and adaptability of the foot, and more particularly of the digits, are ensured; and suggests the inquiry how far "posterior platycnemism, at any rate, may be connected with greater freedom of motion and general adaptability of the toes enjoyed by those whose feet have not been subjected to the confinement of shoes or other coverings; and who, at the same time, have been compelled to lead an active existence in a rude and rugged, or mountainous and wooded country, where the exigencies of the chase would demand the utmost agility in climbing, and otherwise."

The remains of about sixteen individuals, at least, were taken out of this cave.

Such being the nature of the remains, "the only satisfactory explanation," says Mr. B. Dawkins, "is that the cave having been a place of habitation, was afterwards used as a burial-place. That the dead were not interred at one time is conclusively proved by the fact that the number of individuals was too large to be accommodated

in so small a space. They must, therefore, have been buried at different times. Moreover, they were certainly not buried at full length. From the juxtaposition of one of the skulls to the pelvis, the vertical position of a femur, and the confused heaps in which the human bones lay, the corpses must have been buried in a sitting posture, as in the chambered tomb at Cefn."

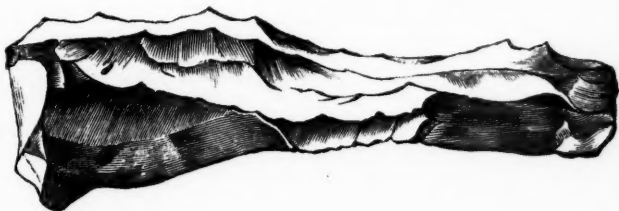
RHOS DIGRE cave was the next visited. This is about three hundred yards to the south-west from Perthi Chwareu cave, and was explored by Mrs. Lloyd of Rhagatt, on whose estate it is situated, in the month of August last. "It ran nearly horizontally into the rock, and was blocked up with earth and large masses of stone. The ancient floor of the cave was indicated by a mortar-like mass of decayed stalagmite." Beneath this was "a tenacious gray clay which has never yet yielded any remains either in Yorkshire, Wales, or Somerset; and is probably the result of the melting of the glaciers, the traces of which are abundant in the neighbourhood." After clearing out about ten feet from the entrance, the cave "expanded into a chamber, the dimensions of which it was impossible to form an idea of, as it was filled up to the roof with *débris*."

It contained the broken bones of the same animals as were found in the former cave, and also of the bear (*U. arctos*) "associated with human skeletons of the same type of corpses that had been buried in a sitting posture."

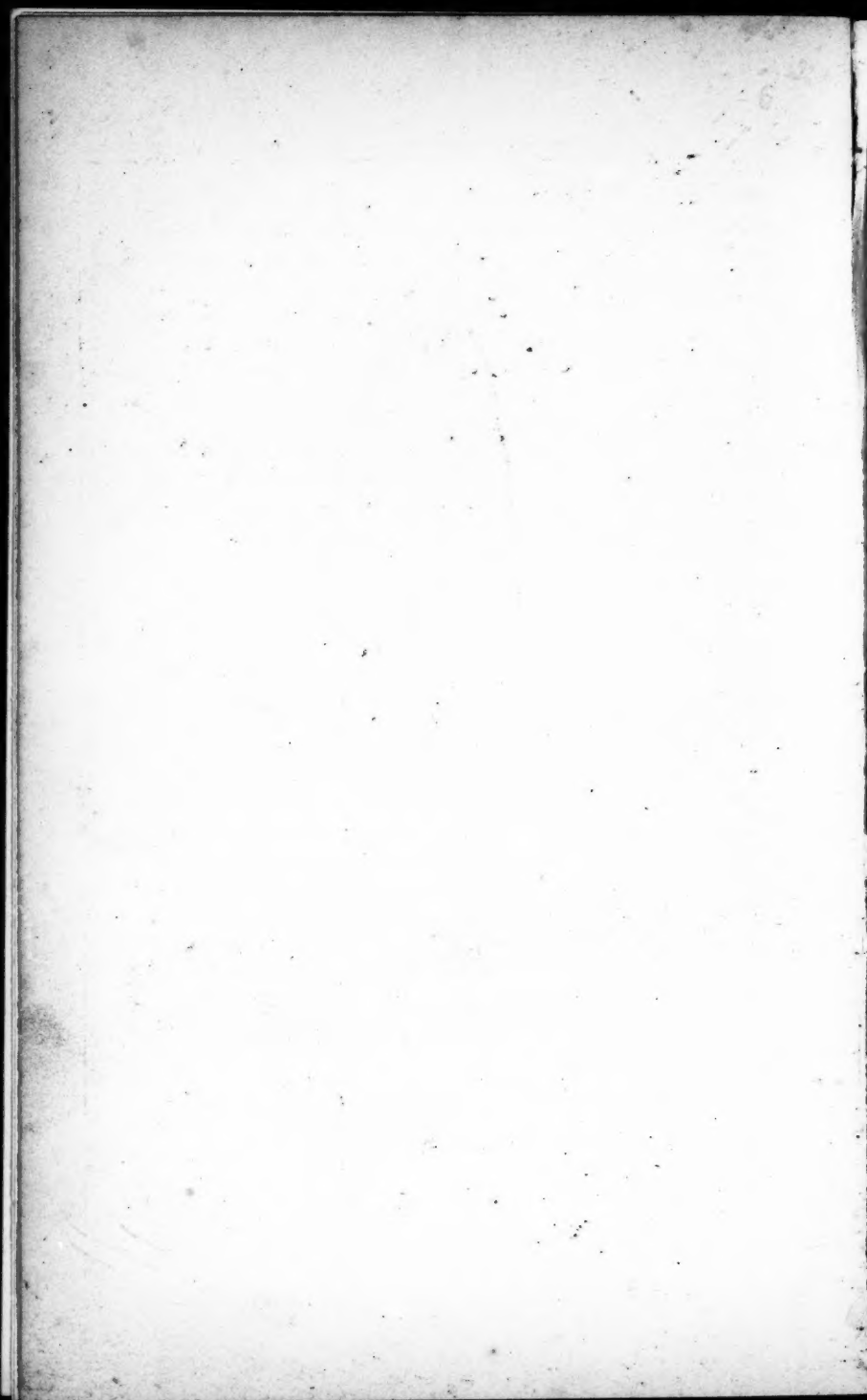
It also yielded "fragments of a rude black pottery, hand-made, composed of clay worked up with small pieces of stone, to prevent fracture while it was being subjected to the fire. Some pieces were nearly an inch in thickness, while others ranged from a quarter to half an inch."—On one piece only was any attempt at pattern observable, and this consisted of a small rectangular, punctured dot or mark made apparently by a truncated, square-ended instrument, probably of wood or bone,—not an uncommon decoration of rude early burial urns



POLISHED AXE, FOUND AT RHOS DIGRE CAVE.



FLINT FLAKE, FOUND AT RHOS DIGRE CAVE.



usually supposed to be Celtic ; but which, perhaps, now may, in some instances, be assigned to a yet earlier race. This kind of pottery is "commonly met with in caves, occurring alike in Kùhloch and Gailenreuth, and in Kent's Hole, being very frequently discovered in association with neolithic remains."

A "remarkably fine flint flake (see Plate), rather over three inches in length," was also found in juxtaposition to a small heap of human bones belonging to one skeleton, and rested on the ancient floor of the cave already described. But of all the discoveries, perhaps the most prized, if not the most interesting, was "a beautiful polished axe (see Plate) made of greenstone, and with the edge uninjured by use, which had evidently been interred for some motive or other along with the dead"; as well as a few splinters of flint, and one well defined scraper of the same sort as those inserted into a handle of bone or antler used by the Esquimaux ; which, as well as the axe, were found during the first day's digging, and not very far from the entrance.

"A THIRD CAVE, running into the rock parallel with the last, at a distance of twelve feet, contained similar remains of men and animals ; as well as a FOURTH, which stands about half way between Perthi Chwareu and those of Rhos Digre."

In a cave, at Cefn, near St. Asaph, on the property of Mrs. Williams Wynn, explored some years ago, occurred tibiae (now found to have the platycnemic character) mingled with the bones of the sheep or goat, pig, fox, badger, and cut-antlers of the red deer ; together with four flint flakes, and a skull strongly resembling those found at Perthi Chwareu. Again, platycnemic tibiae were obtained in the chambered tomb at Cefn (fig. 15) explored by the Rev. D. R. Thomas in the spring and autumn of 1869, and of which an account has already appeared ;¹ and these tibiae belonged to skeletons buried in a crouching posture, and crammed into so small a

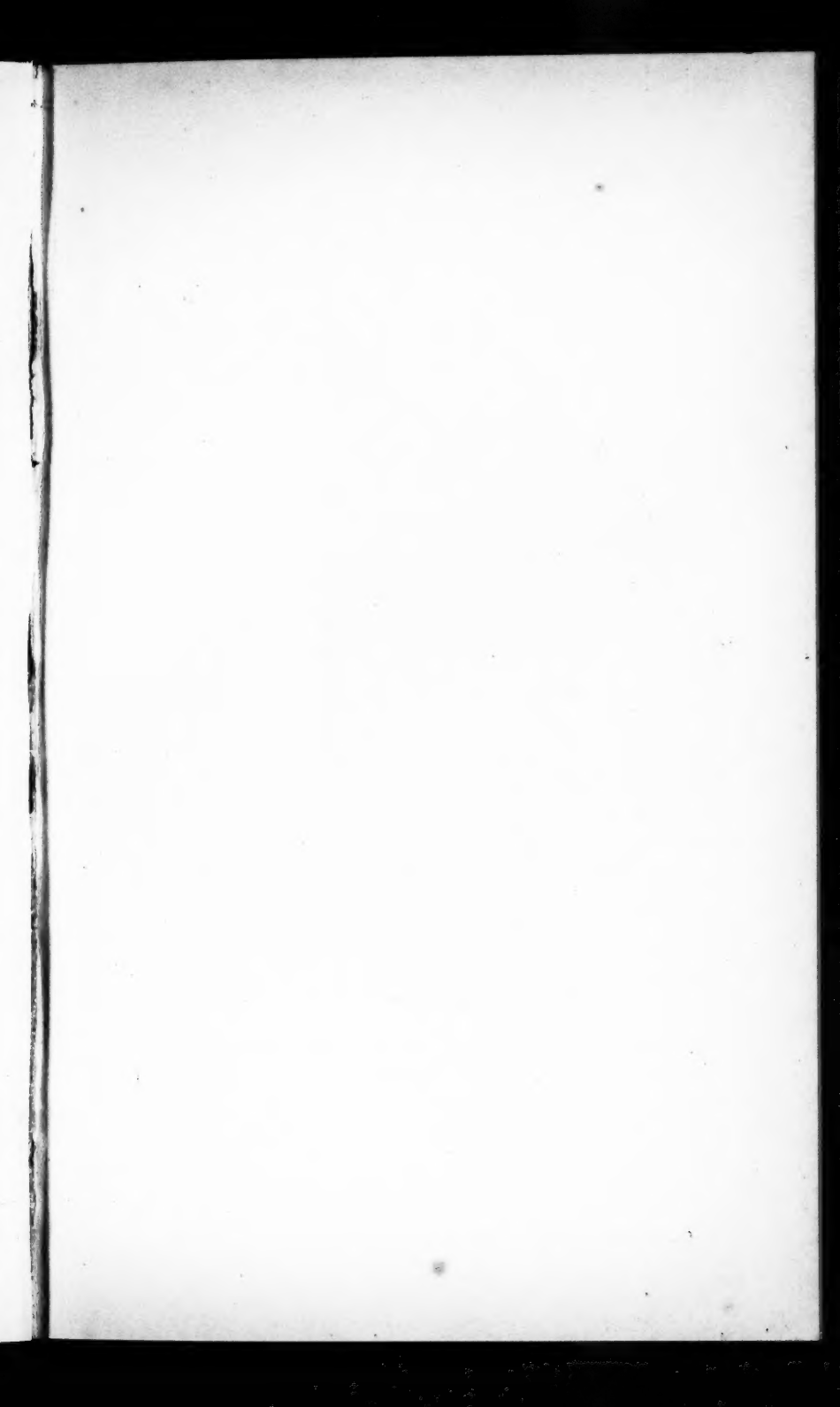
¹ *Arch. Camb.*, Third Series, vol. xv, p. 197.

space that they must, as in the Perthi Chwareu cave, have been deposited at different times, while a skull from this tomb was of precisely the same character as those from the caves of Cefn and Perthi Chwareu. This similarity of skull, coupled with the occurrence of the platycnemic tibiae, and the crouching posture of the dead, would imply that the same race of men, leading the same kind of wild life, made the three interments at Cefn cave and chambered tomb and Perthi Chwareu; and renders it probable that the nature-formed cave used as a burial-place first suggested the chambered tomb like that at Cefn, which may be classed with the "long barrows" of Dr. Thurnam and the "gangraber" of Professor Nilsson.

With regard to the relative age of these cave-dwellers and carnedd-builders, Mr. B. Dawkins says that the domestic animals whose remains were found were "introduced into Europe during the neolithic age." The presence of their remains, then, and the sitting posture of the dead, and the correspondence of the skulls with the "river-bed" form, all point to the neolithic age. The beautiful stone axe found at Rhos Digre, however, places the matter beyond all doubt, and conclusively proves that the men of whose remains we have been treating, must have lived during that period.

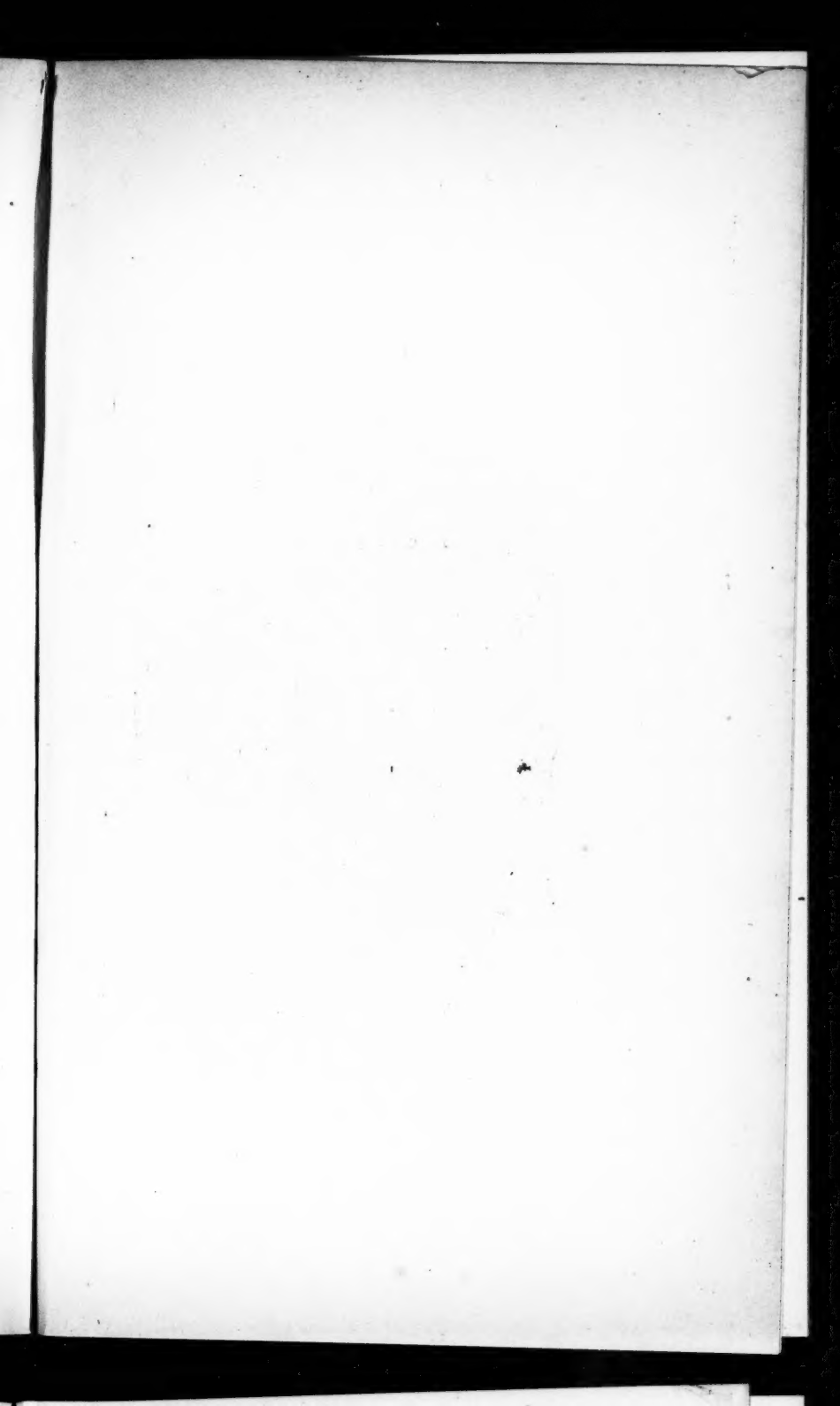
In conclusion, we cannot but tender our grateful thanks to Mr. Boyd Dawkins and Professor Busk for so generously allowing us the use of their valuable articles, with the illustrations, on these discoveries.

W. WYNNE FFOULKES.





REVERSE OF THE SEAL OF RICHARD, EARL OF SALISBURY AND WARWICK,
AS LORD OF GLAMORGAN.





THE GREAT SEAL OF RICHARD, EARL OF SALISBURY AND WARWICK,
AS LORD OF GLAMORGAN.

GLAMORGAN CHARTERS.

THE following charter by Richard Nevill, Earl of Salisbury and Warwick, and Lord of Glamorgan, is preserved, with a large collection of other ancient documents, chiefly relating to the family of Carne of Nash, at St. Donat's Castle, and is the property of Dr. Carne, by whom it is permitted to be printed.

Richard Nevill, "the king-maker," Earl of Salisbury and Warwick, and, in right of his wife, Lord of Glamorgan and Morgannon, was eldest son of Richard Earl of Salisbury by Alice, daughter and heiress of Thomas Montacute, Earl of Salisbury. He married Anne, daughter and heiress of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, by Isabel le Despenser, heir of her niece, Ann Beauchamp, who died 3rd January, 27th Henry VI (1449), being the daughter and heiress of Henry Duke of Warwick. Richard Beauchamp was son of William Lord of Abergavenny, which lordship was settled upon him by Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, to whose ancestor it came by marriage with the heiress of Cantelupe.

Richard Nevill was created Earl of Warwick, 23 July, 1444, and became Earl of Salisbury in 1462, two years after the beheading of his father. He fell at Barnet, 1471 (11 Edward IV), leaving his wife, who survived till after the 5th Henry VII.

They had two daughters, co-heirs,—1, Isabel Nevill, born at Warwick Castle, 5th Sept. 1451 (30 Henry VI); married at Calais, 11 July, 1469 (9 Edward IV), to George Duke of Clarence, brother to Edward IV; and 2, Anne Nevill, who married (1), Edward Prince of Wales, son to Henry VI; and (2), Richard Duke of Gloucester, by whom she had Edward Prince of Wales, who died *v. p.* Anne Neville died 1484, just after Richard became king.

Richard Neville bore *gules*, a saltire *argent*, a label of

three points gobonnè *argent* and *azure*; and some of the quarterings on the appended seal will be elucidated by the blazon used by the Countess of Salisbury, daughter of Isabel Nevill. These were seven: 1, Clarence; 2, Nevill with the label; 3, Beauchamp; 4, Newburgh; 5, Montacute; 6, Monthermer; 7, quarterly De Clare and le Despenser.

The charter, dated 2 Edward IV (1462), was granted when the great Earl was in the height of his power. By the victory of Towton, in the preceding year, he had seated the house of York upon the throne; and two years later, in 1464, he undertook the brilliant embassy to France, to woo Bona of Savoy for the King, all unconscious of the evils to which this proposal was to give rise. It is curious that the Countess, in whose right he acted, should not be a party to the grant, although her quarterings preponderate upon the seal. Her mother, Isabel, the Despenser heiress, is mentioned with her husband, Richard Beauchamp, in the body of the deed.

Howell Carne, in whose favour the charter is granted, seems to have been the first of his name who settled at Nash, which he acquired with his wife, Tybote, the daughter and heiress of John Giles of Nash, a cadet of Giles of Gileston. He was a very active and a very acquisitive person, and added largely to his wife's estate. His son, John, was the father of a second Howell, who flourished in the reign of Henry VIII.

*Carta Ricardi Nevill Comitiss Warw' etc. Howello Carne.
8 Jul. 2 Ed. IV (1462).*

Ricardus Nevil Comes War' et Dominus Glamorganc' et Morganc' omnibus ad quos presentes litere nostre patentes pervenerint salutem Sciatis me concessisse et per has literas nostras patentes confirmasse Howello Carne sex acras prati iacentes in le Brodemede quas nuper Petrus Johannes tenuit et post decessum Petri Johannis quidam Henricus Basset tenuit et post decessum dicti Henrici quidam Jack Basset filius dicti Henrici tenuit sine titulo ea quod de causa devenerit in manus domini Ricardi de Bellocampo nuper Comitiss War' et nuper Domini le Dispenser Glamorganc' et Morganc' et de iure Isabelle consortis sue et postea predicti Dominus Comes et Comitissa ex una-

nimi consensu et assensu dederunt et concesserunt predictas sex acras prati predicto Howello Carne habendum sibi heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum Reddendo inde prefatis Comiti et Comitisse ac eorum heredibus et assignatis quinque solidos redditus per annum ad terminos de Hockeday et Sancti Michaelis secte curie et omnia alia fines inde prius debitos et consuetos p' fact' predict' Comitis et Comitisse prefato Howello Carne confect' quarum datum est in cancellaria de Kaerdiff die dominica proxima post festum S'ti Michaelis anno Regis Henrici sexti quatuor prout similiter plenius apparet in compoto ballivi de Dynaspowis de anno eiusdem regis xxxvij Habend' et tenend' predictas sex acras prati cum pert'iis prefato Howello Carne heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum de nobis et heredibus nostris Reddendo inde annuatim nobis et heredibus nostris redditus et servicia supra nominata ad terminos predictos In cujus rei testimonium his literis nostris fieri fecimus patentes Datum in cancellaria nostra de Kaerdiff sub sigillo cancellarii nostri de Kaerdiff predicta octavo die Julii anno regni Regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum Anglie secundum Ac eciam concessimus eidem Howello heredibus et assignatis suis duas acras iiii prati in Lamburste et unam acram prati vjd. vocatam Everard cum pertinenciis iacentes infra dominium nostrum predicti tenend' eidem Howello et assignatis suis imperpetuum Reddendo inde nobis et heredibus nostris annuatim iijs. vjd. ad terminos predictos.

Appended to the parchment is the seal of the Cardiff Chancery, in white wax, three inches and a quarter diameter, of excellent design and execution, though much rubbed and broken. On the face is a large, full-bottomed shield charged with, quarterly, four grand quarters,—I and IV, De Clare, three chevrons; quartering Le Despenser, quarterly, 2 and 3, a fret; and over all a ribband: II and III, Montacute, three fusils conjoined in fess, quartering Monthermer, an eagle displayed.

Two crests on open helms, regardant: 1, Beauchamp, out of a ducal coronet a swan's head and neck; 2, Montacute, out of a ducal coronet a griffin statant.

Supporters: dexter, a rampant and chained bear; sinister gone. In base, below the shield, two ragged staves, the Nevill badge. The mantlings and lambrequins are exceedingly bold and free. The legend is effaced.

Reverse.—A mounted knight in plate armour, sword uplifted, and shield displayed; thereon the saltire and label of Nevill. The tilting helm, with its vizor open upwards, carries the swan's head out of a ducal coronet. The spurs are long and rowelled. The caparisons are much rubbed, but bear on the horse's shoulder Monthermer quartering Montacute. On the counter, quarterly of four grand quarters: I, quarterly, 1 indistinct; 2 and 3, Newburgh, Earl of Warwick, chequy, a chevron; thereon five leopards' heads jessant fleur-de-lis, for Cantelupe; 4, Beauchamp, a fess between six cross crosslets: II and III, De Clare quartering Le Despenser: IV, quarterly, 1 and 4, Beauchamp; 2 and 3, Newburgh as above.

The background of the seal is covered below with plants, and above with foliage.

The woodcut of the seal is from the skilful and accurate graver of Mr. Utting.

G. T. C.

THE "CELTIC REMAINS,"

AN UNPUBLISHED WORK BY LEWIS MORRIS.

LEWIS MORRIS was one of three brothers to whom the Principality is considerably indebted. Their birth-place was the parish of Penrhos Llugwy, in the Isle of Anglesey. The eldest of the three, Richard Morris, who spent the greater part of his life as head clerk of foreign accounts in the Navy Office, edited two very accurate editions of the Welsh Bible, which appeared from the Cambridge University Press in 1746 and 1752, and was for years President of the Cymmrodorion, or Metropolitan Cambrian Institution. William Morris, the youngest brother, was well skilled in botany, and had some knowledge of conchology. Lewis Morris, the correspondent of Percy, Pegge, and Carte, born in the year 1702, was the most eminent of the trio. He devoted himself early to the study of the language, literature, history, and antiquities of his native land; and his attachment to these pursuits ended only with his death,

which occurred in Cardiganshire in the month of April, 1765. Assisted by his brothers, whose tastes were in unison with his own, he diligently applied himself to collecting and transcribing Welsh MSS.; and it is to this collection, which consists of about eighty volumes of different sizes, formed by the zeal, patriotism, and industry of the three Anglesey brothers, that we are indebted for a considerable number of the Welsh MSS. known as the "Cymmrodorion MSS.," now deposited in the British Museum, to which place they have been removed from the Welsh School in Gray's Inn Lane; and it is from these MSS. that no small portion of the materials printed in the *Myvyrian Archæology* was obtained.

Lewis Morris formed many literary projects, and, with the intention of printing selections from the treasures which he had amassed, set up a press at Holyhead about 1735, which was the first attempt at printing in North Wales; but for want of encouragement he was able to execute but little, and only a few of his productions were published in his lifetime. His *Plans of Harbours, Bays, and Roads, in St. George's Channel*, appeared in 1748; and in 1763 was published the greater portion of his poetical compositions, in the same volume with the poems of Gronwy Owen and Hugh Hughes, both, like himself, natives of Anglesey. The principal literary performance of his life was the work which he called *Celtic Remains*, and which has usually been described as a historical, topographical, and etymological dictionary.¹ But the author seems to have intended it to be something more than that, as may be inferred from the title, which is tediously long, and runs as follows: "*Celtic Remains; or the Ancient Celtic Empire described in the English Tongue. Being a bio-*

¹ It is well known that the learned Edward Lhwyd (the Zeuss of the eighteenth century) intended to supplement his *Archæologia Britannica* with a dictionary of British antiquities, which was to embrace the names of men and places mentioned in ancient records, and made extensive collections for that purpose; and Morris probably designed the first part of the *Celtic Remains* to supply what the hand of death prevented Lhwyd from accomplishing.

graphical, critical, historical, etymological, chronological, and geographical collection of Celtic materials towards a British history of ancient times. In two Parts. The first, containing the ancient British and Gaulish names of men, places, actions, etc., in an alphabetical order; wherein not only the true and real Celtic names are discussed in the ancient and modern orthography, but also the mistakes and errors, whether wilful or accidental, of the several writers who have treated of the ancient affairs of Britain in any language, are explained and rectified. The second Part containing the Latinized Celtic names of men and places used by Latin writers, who have modell'd and twisted them to their own language; with an attempt to shew what they were in the original Celtic, by comparing them with ancient history and the languages of the several branches of that people, vizt. the British or Welsh, the Irish, the Armoric, the Cornish, and Manx. 1757. By Lewis Morris, a Cambro-Briton. The labour of 40 years."

The first Part, the only portion of the work with which I am acquainted, is a large quarto manuscript volume of some 470 pages, written in a large and very legible hand. It is not an autograph, but is stated to have been "transcribed from the original MSS. by Richard Morris, son of the author's brother, in the year of our Lord 1778." Judging from the state of philology and archæology in the Principality at the time the compilation was made, as well as from the qualifications which the writer brought to his task, we may look upon this Part as being the more valuable of the two. The author, we are told, laboured upon the work for the long period of forty years, and it is generally supposed that he left it unfinished at the time of his death. An inspection of the performance itself tends to corroborate this view, for the titles of several of the minor articles will be found entered without being filled up. But when it is considered that his copy was carefully written out, in alphabetical order, preceded by a lengthy introduction, as early as 1757, eight years before his decease, it is

very probable that he looked upon it as requiring no further additions than might conveniently be made in transcribing it for the press.¹

Gronwy Owen and Evan Evans, among the Welsh antiquaries of the last century, appear to have entertained a high opinion of the *Celtic Remains*, and frequent allusions to the work will be found in their writings, evincing great desire that it should be published. Dr. Henry Owen, in the preface to his edition of Rowlands' *Mona Antiqua Restaurata* (published in 1766, the year after Morris' death), refers to it in these terms: "For most of these improvements the public is indebted to the late ingenious Mr. Lewis Morris, whose work, entitled *Celtic Remains*, whenever it is published, will exhibit a noble and curious specimen of his great abilities and knowledge of antiquity."

In the early part of the concluding decade of the last century, the late Rev. Walter Davies (*Gwallter Mechain*), then an undergraduate at Oxford, contemplated its publication with many additions and improvements of his own, and issued proposals to that effect;² but the representatives of the deceased author threw obstacles in the way, which, with some other considerations, caused the intention to be relinquished. Mr. Davies' maturer opinion of the performance may be learned from one of his letters written to a friend a few years before his death, and printed in his collective works.³ He remarks: "It appears that Mr. L. M. made it up by entering, in

¹ In a work on Wales, published about 1776, we are told, on the authority of the Rev. Mr. Humphreys (Morris' son-in-law), that "his Celtic papers were fit for press, and which," the writer adds, "I have the satisfaction to find will soon be printed."

² "Proposals for printing by subscription, the *Celtic Remains*, being an etymological dictionary of the names of men and places mentioned in the history of the ancient Britons, or taken from topographical surveys: Interspersed with such authentic documents of history as are curious, or that elucidate the plan of the work. With which will be given plates of ancient monuments. By the late Lewis Morris, Esq.; and augmented by Walter Davies, of All-Souls College, Oxford." The price was to be twelve shillings.

³ *Gwaith Gwallter Mechain*, iii, 544.

the course of his reading or thinking, in a kind of alphabetical common-place book, all names of either men or places, then adding his own comments. Like many other fiery Cambrians, he took every opportunity of opposing Camden, and probably for no other reason than that that great man disbelieved the Trojan extraction of the primitive Britons."

The copy procured for Mr. Davies' use having courteously been placed at my disposal, I propose to give some specimens to show the plan and character of this once celebrated work, as I believe no portion of it has ever been printed. At the present day it may be viewed under two aspects,—as a book of reference on antiquarian subjects, such as it was intended to be at the time it was compiled; and as a somewhat curious production written upwards of a century ago. The extracts which follow are exclusively taken from the first letter of the alphabet, and are not selected with the view of exhibiting either its merits or its defects. A much smaller number of quotations would not, I apprehend, give an adequate notion of the whole work.

D. S. EVANS.

ABAD, an abbot (f. g. *abades*, an abbess). This is derived from the Syrian word *abbas*, signifying a president of monks. The abbots were originally laymen, and the British monks in former times were no clergymen.

Giraldus Cambrensis tells us the monks in the monastery on Bardsey Island were first governed by a lay abbot, and called *Colidios*. Probably they were so called from their black hoods, i. e., *cyliau duon*. But it seems they were ecclesiastics when Dyfric, the archbishop, went there from the Synod of Brevi, A.D. 519. (This was the year before the battle of Badon Hill. *Usher*.) See *Enlli* and *Myrddin Wyllt*.

Sometimes the princes, in the beginning of Christianity here, took it in their heads to build monasteries, and to act as abbots over them, whereby they got the title of Saints. 'Abbas erat et princeps super Guntianam (Gwenllwg) regionem,' says the *Book of Landav*, in the Life of St. Cadoc. He was the son of Gwynlliw Filwr, the prince of that country.

ABER, rectè ABERW, the fall of one water or river into another or into the sea; and as it was natural to build houses or towns

on such convenient places, abundance of towns in Britain, North and South, are to this day called by the names of the rivers there discharging themselves. So the word *aber* or *aberv* is compounded of *a* and *berw*, to boil, or the ebullition it makes in its fall. Hence Aberffraw, formerly the seat of the princes of Wales in Anglesey, hath its name from the fall of the river Ffraw into the sea; and this may suffice for all the rest. Vide *Ffraw*.

ABERALAW, in Anglesey, the fall of the river Alaw into the sea.

ABERCARON, the fall of the river Caron into the sea. See *Aber-curnig* and *Caron*.

ABERCIOG or ABERKIOG, see *Ciog* river. Aber Cuanc, and Kyog. *Llyw. Hen*.

ABERCONWY ABBEY, on the river Llechog, called also Mynachlog Lechog and Aberllechog. It was built after the year 1145 (see *Ty Gwyn ar Daf*) and before 1157. See *Caradoc*, p. ...

Here Griff. ap Cyn. ap O. G. was buried in a monk's cowl, A.D. 1200. The monks were in such credit among the Welsh in those days that they believed Heaven was in their gift; nay, so superstitious were they, that they thought if they had but a monk's cowl on, it would give them admittance through

ABERCORAN or ABERCOMYN Castle in Caermarthenshire (*Car.*, p. 321); rectè, Abercowyn. This Castle was kept by the Norman, Robt. Courtmaine, A.D. 116... Powel's *Caradoc*, p. 178.

ABERCURNIG or ABERCURNIG, a monastery mentioned by Bede (l. i, c. 12) at a place called in the Pictish language *Peanvael* (or, as the annotator, *Penvael*); but in the English tongue, *Penneltun*; in the British, Abercaron. It is now called Abercaron Castle, where the Picts' Wall is said to begin at a place called *Walltown*. (*Notes on Bede*.) Probably the name *Penneltun*, in the language of the natives, was *Pen y Wal* (i. e., the end of the wall). But the place of this town is disputed by Warburton in his Survey of the Wall.

ABERDAR, a parish in Glamorgan.

ABERDARON, a church dedicated to St. Howyn. *Browne Willis* (q. whether it belonged to Enlli?). This was a sanctuary in Griff. ap Cynan's time, A.D. 1113; and Griff. ap Rys ap Tewdwr took sanctuary there, and from thence he fled to Ystrad Tywy. (Vide *Daron*, R.)

ABERDULAS.

Adfydd Ffranc ar ffo ffordd ni ofyn

Yn Aberdulas gwanas gwehyn

Cochwedd yn eu cylchwedd yn eu cylchwyn.

Hoianau Myrddin.

ABERDYFI, a village in Merionethshire, on the mouth of the river Dyfi. There was a castle built by Rhys ap Gruff., king of

South Wales, A.D. 1155, at Aberdyfi, over against North Wales, that is, in Cardiganshire; but now there are not the least marks of it to be seen. See *Car. in O. Gwynedd*.

ABERFFRAW, vide *Ffraw*. Cantref Aberffraw, one of the three cantrefes of Anglesey, containing two commots, Llion and Mall-draeth.

ABERGARTH CELYN is Aber village and church in Caernarvonshire, called also Abergwyngregin, at the entrance of the great pass of Bwlch y Ddeufaen.

ABERGAFENNI or Abergavenny (now Abergenny), a town in Monmouthshire, fourteen miles west of Monmouth. Here Wm. de Bruse treacherously murdered the men of Gwent, A.D. 1176.

ABERGWILI, near Caermarthen. A battle was fought here between Llywelyn ap Seisyllt and the South Wales men, who set up one *Rum*, a Scot, for a pretender, A.D. 1020. The North Wales men got the victory.

ABERHONDDU, a town and castle on the fall of Honddu into the Wysg; in English, Brecknock, the chief town of Brecknockshire. It was inhabited in the time of the Romans, as Camden observes, because their coins are found here. Ber. Newmarch in Wm. Rufus' time built here a stately castle which the Breosses and Bohuns afterwards repaired; and here was a Collegiate Church of fourteen prebendaries, which Henry VIII translated here from Abergwili, in the Priory of the Dominicans.

ABERPERGWM, Glamorganshire.

Bwrw Aber fal nyth Eyr

Bergwm wenn bu'r gwae am wyr.

L. Morganwg.

ACCWIL, a man's name. Perhaps from Aquila; and hence some think the prophecy of Eyr Caersepton (*i. e.*, the Eagle of Caersepton) took its name, a man called *Aquila* having prophesied those things about his countrymen, the Britains. See *Po. Carad.*, p. 5; and see also Leland's *Script. Brit.*, c. 5.

ACH and ACHAU. Pedigree, or a table of the descents of persons from their ancestors. Sir Peter Leicester, in his *Antiq.*, says in great triumph, that there are only sixty-six descents between Shem and Christ in St. Luke; but that, according to the British history, the descent from Brute to Cassibelan is seventy, and twenty-two more from Noah to Brute, in all ninety-two. This, he says, is a plain mark of imposture in the British history of Galfriad. But to any impartial man it is a strong proof of its authenticity; for the Scriptural descents are of sons from fathers, but the British account is of kings, brothers, and strangers, and some of but short reigns.

ACHLACH, Glyn Achlach (or, as in one MS., Glyn Achaleh),

a place in Ireland where, in a meeting of the British and Irish musicians about the year 1096, the rules of composition of music for Wales and Ireland were settled by order of Murchan, the Irish prince, and of Grifffudd ap Cynan, the Welsh prince. This was Murchartus. (*Ogyg.*, p. 438.)

ADWY'R BEDDAU, a pass through Offa's Ditch, where the graves of the Saxons are to be seen to this day, that were killed there in Henry the Second's expedition to Berwyn.

AEDDAN FRADAWG, father of Gafran. (*Triad* 34.) This Aeddán was a prince of the Northern Britains, or British Picts, who had the civil war with Rhydderch Hael. (*Tr.* 46.) Bede calls him a king of the Scots (lib. i, c. 34). This is the *Brideus* of Nennius. His great battle with Ethelfrid, king of the Angles of Northumbria, was fought at Daegstane, in Cumberland, in the year 603, as Bede says, but the *Saxon Chron.* says 606. This I take to be that battle the *Triades* call *Y Difancoll*, i. e. 'the total loss.' (*Triades*, 34.) That part of the army commanded by Gafran, his son, being 2,100, in retreating to save their lord, were drove into the sea. 'Un o dri diwair teulu' (i. e. 'one of the three faithful clans'), I suppose, retreated into the Isle of Man. Fordun, Boethius, and Buchanan, are all confusion about his successor.

AEDDREN, a place in Llangwm, where it is said Bedo Aeddren came from. (*MS.*)

AERON (nom. fluv.), a river in Ceretia.

Ymddifustlei lew ar lan Aeron berth

Pan borthes eryron.

Cynddelw, i Howel ap Owain Gwynedd.

Hence *Aberaeron*, a village and sea-creek in Cardiganshire; *Uch Aeron*, the country to the north of the river Aeron; and *Is Aeron*, the country to the south and south-west of it.

AFALLON, Ynys Afallon, the Isle of Avalonia; called also by Latin writers Glasconia. This was a spot of ground encompassed with rivers and marshes, and where anciently stood a monastery. It lies in the county of Somerset, and is now called Glastonbury. The name is derived from *afal* (an apple), as Giraldus Cambrensis says it abounded formerly with apples and orchards; or from Avallon, once lord of that place, which I take to be Afallach. In this ancient monastery King Arthur, the great British hero, was buried, and his sepulchre was discovered in the time of Henry II; and a grand monument was erected for him in the new abbey by Henry de Sayle. (*Vide Morgain.*) But the name seems to be derived from *avallen*, the plural of which among the Loegrian British might be *Afallon*, which is

the termination of the plural of many nouns, as *dyn*, *dynion*; *gwas*, *gweision*; tho' the Cambrians and the Northern Britains or Picts would have called it *Avalleinnau*, as appears by Merddin's works, who was a Pict of the forest of *Kelyddon*. Giraldus Cambrensis' *Avallon*, lord of the territory called *Avellonia*, his British name seems to be *Afallach*.

Felly 'n Ynys Afallach
Efe a aeth yn fyw iach.

Lewis Glyn Cothi, i *Arthur*.

This island was also called *Ynys Wydrin*, or the Glass Island, from the colour of the river being like glass. Hence *Glasconia*.

AGNEDA, Castell Mynydd Agnes, Edinburgh; called also *Alata Castra* and *Castrum Puellarum*, Castell y Morwynion, *i. e.*, the Castle of Maidens.

ALAW (fl.) a river in Anglesey, on the banks of which there is the Tomb of Bronwen vch Llyr o Harlech. 'Bedd petruel a wnaed i Fronwen ferch Llyr ar lan Alaw, ag yno y claddwyd hi.' (*Mabinogi*, ap. Davies.) There is a cromlech in these parts which is said to be Bronwen's Tomb. (J. Davies's Letter to E. Llwyd.)

ALBION, one of the ancient names of the Isle of Britain among the Greeks; so called, as some think, from Albion, the son of Neptune. (*Perrot*.) There is a tradition to this day in Wales, that one *Albion Gawr* had once a command or some authority here. This is commonly interpreted Albion the Giant, but means no more than Albion the Prince. This name, Albion, for the island, it seems, never got footing among the natives, for, according to the *Triades*, the original name of the island was *Clas* (vide *Clas Merdin*), y Vel Ynys, and Ynys Prydain. Mela says that Albion was killed in Gaul by Hercules. If this was the son of Jupiter, he was six hundred years before Brutus; but Varro reckons forty-four Hercules's.

ALMAEN, enw gwlad.

ALO, n. p. v., a great man in Powys, rhwng Gwy a Hafan, q.

O lwyth Gwên gwehelyth gynt
Ag Alo ni fygylynt.

I. ab Tudur Penllyn.

Gwaed Alo yn goed eilwaith.

Owain ap Llyw. Moel.

AMBRI, Amesbury. Mynydd Ambri, Dinas Ambri, Amesbury.

AMMWYN, defender (Celt.), a title of Jupiter; by the Romans Latinized Ammon or Hammon. Teml Iou Ammwyn, *i. e.*, the Temple of Jupiter Ammon.

AMREL, an admiral. This word seems to be but of modern use in Wales. The British word for an admiral in King Arthur's

time, when the British navy was in its height (about A.D. 520), was *Ulyngesawc*, from *Ulynges*, a navy, or *Ulyngesawr*, a navy man. (Vid. *Triades*, 20.) But the original Celtic word for chief admiral seems to be *penaig*, q. d. *pen eigion*, i. e., head of the ocean, though used for any principal officer after we had lost our navy.

AMWYTHIG, or Amwyddig, from *gwydd*, surrounded with woods or shrubs: hence Shrewsbury or Shrubsbury, anciently Pengwern Bowys.

ARCHAEDDON. Llyn Archaeddon, a lake on the top of Bodafon Mountain in Anglesey, which makes me suspect that Bodafon should be wrote Bodaeddon.

Dyfal yngwern Bodafon.

D. Edmunt.

ARDDON. Ynys Arddon yw Ynys y Moelrhoniaid. (*Hist. Gr. ap Cyn.*)

ARDDYFI, i. e., above the river Dyfi; Lat. *Ordovices*, q. d. Gwyr ar Ddyfi, the North Wales Men.

ARFORDIR, terra maritima. Dinasoedd arfordir, civitates maritimæ.

ARGAT, a poet, father of Cynhaval.

ARLECH. Camden says that in the small country of Ardudwy stands the Castle of Arlech, which signifies on a rock; though some call it Harlech *quasi* Harddlech, a rock pleasantly situated. (*Camden in Meirion.*) He also says it was heretofore called Caer Collwyn, and that the inhabitants report it was built by Edward the First. Mr. Llwyd, in his notes, says it is never called Arlech, but Harlech; and was once called Twr Bronwen, and afterwards Caer Collwyn, from Collwyn ap Tangno, A.D. 877, [who] was lord of Ardudwy, Eivionydd, and part of Llyn; but thinks it (or a place near it) was called Caer before his time, Roman coins having been found there, and an ancient golden torque.

ARMORICA, rectè AREMORICA, which is literally, in the Celtic tongue, *Ar y mor ucha*; or, as the ancient Britains wrote, *Ar e mor ica*, i. e., on the upper sea. This was the name of all the sea-coast of Gaul from Calais to Brest in J. Cæsar's time. "Universis Galliæ civitatibus quæ oceanum attingunt quæque eorum consuetudine Armoricæ appellantur." (*Cæs. Com.*) Of the same sense is the British name *Llydaw*, which see. But the name Armorica is now attributed only to Little Britain. *Aremoric*, gwyr y morfa. (E. LL, *Irish. Armhierich.*)

AROVAN, a poet mentioned by Cynddelw to H. O. G. In Mr. E. LL's copy of the *Triades*, Arofan bardd Selyf ap Cynan is mentioned.

ARRAN, an isle in the mouth of the Clyde (Clwyd), in Scotland, of the same shape as Aren Benllyn, which see.

ARTHUR, n. pr. v.; commonly Latinized Arcturus and Arturius; by Nennius, Artur; the 100th king of Britain, and last of Roman blood, that held the crown; son of Uthur Bendragon, who was brother of Aurelius Ambrosius, the sons of Constantine the Armoric. This great and famous prince, among other noble actions, subdued and brought six islands or countries tributary to Great Britain; that is, Iwerddon (Ireland), Islont (Iceland), Gotlont (Gothland), Orc (Orkney), Llychlyn (Norway), Denmark.

AVENA, or AFENA, an island (mentioned in the *Triades*) on the Grecian coast. (See *Clas*.) In these islands, it is said, a colony of Britains settled in the time of Cadyal mab Eryri, after their spoiling Macedon and Greece and the Temple at Delphos, when one Urp Luyddawc, a prince of Llychlyn (see *Llychlyn*), got a supply of 61,000 Britains to go upon an expedition to the Mediterranean, the second Brennus and Belgius expedition. (*Tr.* 40, vide *Gals*.) It is very extraordinary that this attempt of the Northmen, or Germans, is not mentioned by either Greek or Roman authors, as it must have happened before the Roman invasion of Britain.

AWEN. This is the Celtic name of a supposed genius or goddess which, according to the doctrine of the British Druids, on the death of any bard, immediately possessed some other living person, who instantly commenced bard. This differs something from their transmigration of souls, which were supposed to enter into new-born infants or into brutes. This ancient notion is retained in some parts of Wales to this day; and the *Musa* of the Greeks and Romans was, no doubt, at first founded on this ground, tho' afterwards they made nine of them, and perhaps forgot the transmigration. Taliessin, the British poet, who flourished about A.D. 570, in one of his rhapsodies called his Wanderings, says that he remembers his Muse to have possessed a vast number of people. She was with Noah in the ark, and in abundance of learned men from age to age, which he enumerates, and he says,

Mi fum gynt Wion bach,
Taliessin wyfi bellach;

i. e., "I have been once Gwion bach (the poet), and now I am Taliessin." So Pythagoras remembered he had been Hermotimus, etc., before he was Pythagoras.

This Awen is by our moderns wrongly translated *Furor Poeticus*, and supposed to be an enthusiastic fit that takes a man when he is fit to write verses; which is below the dignity of our ancient Celtic goddesses, who act regularly and coolly while the poets live, and afterwards remove to new furnished lodgings. It hath not been determined how many of these goddesses there

are among the Britains (that is, how many poets can possibly exist at the same time); nor whether bad poets are possessed by one of these goddesses at all, or only by some evil spirit that takes pleasure to imitate them, and disturb mankind. It is as firmly believed in Wales that no man can be a poet without he is possessed with the Awen, any more than a man can see without eyes; and it is said no man is able to disobey the impulse of it. These are some of the ancient notions handed down to us by the Druids.

PIRACY UNDER PENARTH, IN GLAMORGAN.

DURING the reigns of Elizabeth, James, and Charles, the narrow seas, and especially the Bristol Channel, were infested with pirates and piratical smugglers both of home and foreign growth. The county of Glamorgan, and particularly the town of Cardiff, seem to have connived at, and even to have taken an active part in, this business; impelled thereto, doubtless, by that boldness and love of maritime adventure which, towards the close of the above period, were conspicuous in Glamorgan in Sir Thomas Button and his family, in Captain St. John, and in Sir Robert Mansel.

The depositions here printed are taken from many papers, on the same subject, preserved in the Domestic State Papers of the realm. Sir Edward Mansell of Margam and Sir Edward Stradling of St. Donat's were two of the leading gentry of the county, and the latter had well known hereditary reasons for being severe upon pirates. William Mathew, a country gentleman of pure Welsh descent, was much connected with Cardiff, and lived at Radyr, at no great distance from it. Richard Herbert of Cogan Pill, close to Penarth Roads, was probably the fourth son of Matthew Herbert, of Cogan Pill and of Swansea; and George, his cousin, the owner of the ship *Green Dragon*, was second son of Sir William of St. Julian's, by Mary, daughter of Sir William Morgan of Pencoed. George also was father of Walter Herbert of Newport. Alys, who dwelt in Cardiff, was, no doubt,

Alice, daughter of Sir Thomas Raglan of Carnllwydd. She married, first, William Mathew of Castell-y-Mynach; and afterwards Wm. Herbert of Cogan Pill, second son of Sir George of Swansea, sheriff in 1551 and 1556, and the builder of Cogan House. Mrs. Alice had also a son, another George Herbert, who was of Cardiff, and died childless.

The only serious offence committed by the so-called pirates seems to have been going ashore with swords and calivers, and taking by force a wether. All those who boarded the ship, whether freely or under compulsion, seem to have been well treated (some with drink), and allowed to depart. The drink may fairly be set against the two conies. Probably also the silks and fustian were smuggled. Clarke clearly inspired the Port with no great awe.

1871.

G. T. C.

Copy of a Record in the Public Record Office, entitled "State Papers, Domestic, Elizabeth, vol. 125," No. 66. [19 Sept. 1578.]

"GLAMORGAN.—The Examinaç'ons of the Persons followinge, taken at Llannelyd in the said Countie, the nyntenthe of September Anno Regni Regine Elizabethe vicesimo, before Edwarde Mansell and Edwarde Stradlinge, Knightes, and William Mathewe, Esquier; Commission appoynted to enquier of Piraces and Offences touchinge Pyrats.

"Richard Harberte, gentleman, beinge demanded whether he were abourde a shipp whereof one Thom's Clarke termethe himself Capitaine, w'ch lately lay ... ankore in the Roade of Penarth in the said countie, not farr from the sh[ore], sayethe that on Saterdaye laste, beinge the xijth of this September, he was walkinge in his grownde neare the seae coaste at Pennarthe afforesaid, and sawe a shipp of his cosin George Harbertes of Newport, called the Greene Dragon, w'ch laye at ankore verry nere the shippe [of the] said Clarke, beinge in her voyadge to the Sowethcoaste: And that the s... Greene Dragon sent certaine in her longe boate, and prayed the said Rich... to come abourde her, who so did in the said longe boate: and in his return from the said Greene Dragon, in the companye of eighte merchantes of Bristowe, and one Hugh Jones and Hughe Spencer, the said Tho... Clarke saluted the said Richarde w'th a glasse of

wyne in his hand, ... prayed him to come abourde, who so did, and there dronke w'th him, and came forthw'th to lande, w'thout any bargaininge or trafficke w'th him at all.

"Hughe Jones beinge examined uppon the like yssue, saithe in ev... pointe and article as the said Richarde dothe.

"Lewys Harrye beinge examined whether he were abourde Capitaine Clarkes shippe, denyethe the same; but saiethe that on Sondag laste, the xiiijth of this September, the foresaid Richard Harberte willed this exa't it to kill a wether, and to bringe hit to the Greene Dragon, his cosin George Harberts shippe, w'ch roade at ankore in the said Baye of Pennarthe, promysinge to meete this examine there, and so to see the said wether conveye to the said Greene Dragon, w'ch this examine did; and comminge to the shore, perceived the said Greene Dragon to be gonne; and not meetinge w'th Richard Harberte there, returned againe w'th the said wether. And in his returne Capitaine Clarkes me' fell uppon him w'th their naked swordes, and toke the wether from him p'force.

"William Hoell, dyer, beinge examined whether he were in Clarkes ship... saithe that on Sondag laste, the xiiijth of this September, beinge in one Lewys Tracys howse, hard by the seae at Pennarthe, there came a the said howse ix^m of Clarks men, w'th their swordes and calivers, and toke this examine and one John Tracye, and forced them to go abourde their s... w'ch they did; but staide there no longer then the next tyde, and then w... Capitaine Clarke himself they came ashore, who prayed them to provy... him and his companye some victualls; whereuppon this examine, togeth... w'th the said John Tracye, wente and broughte them iiij^{or} quarters of my... w'ch he saiethe they did only for feare. And so after, as sone as tyme did ser... they stolle awaye frome them.

"John Tracye beinge examined of the p'mysse, saithe in every poin' as the said Wm. Hoell, dyer, dothe.

"William Powell beinge examined whether he were in Clarkes ship, saiethe that his M'ris Ayles Harberte, dwellinge in Cardiffe, sent him t... said Clarkes shippe to learne some newes of her sonne Mr. Geor' Harberte, who did so; and hearinge nothinge of his M'ris sonne, returned immediatelye againe, w'thout dealinge ether w'th Clarke or any of his me'.

"Edwarde Stradlinge beinge examined whether he was abourde Clarkes shipp, saith that one John Boroughe having occasion to goe from Barrye to Cardiffe by water, requested this examine and one Thom's Mathewe to goe w'th him; and as they passed by Clarkes shippe, his men caled them abourde, but they refused to goe, whereuppon the men of war threatened to fetche them yf

they would not come; wth that they wente unto them, and there drunke wth them till the tyde was spent, and so returned back to Barry againe. At what time this exa^{ite} saithe that the said John Boroughe had wth him iij couple of conyes for his m^r, Master Wm. Harbert of Cardiffe, w^{ch} Capitaine Clarkes men toke from them.

"John Borowghe being examined of the p^myses, saithe in every pointe and article as the said Edward Stradelinge dothe.

"Thom's Mathewe beinge demanded the like, returnethe the like answee.

"John Willye of Cadoxtone beinge examined whether he were abourde Clarks shippe, saithe that on Mounday laste, the xvth of this September, aboute sonne sette, he toke the boate of Barrye, and wth one John Combe, a marchante of Taunton (who procured this examinat to goe, and gave him xvj^d. for his paines), and one John Thom's, glover, of Cowebridge, one Phillippe an Englishman, and another pore fellowe whom he knowethe not, he went abourde the said Clarkes shippe, and aboute two of the clocke after myddnighte the same nighte they came againe, all-together, ashore. And saithe further that the said Combe carryed silkes and a doublett clothe of fusteene wth him, w^{ch} doublett clothe the said Combe bestowed there in Clarkes shippe, upon a friend of his.

"EDW. STRADLYNGE. EDWARDE MANSELL. WM. MATHEW."

HIGH SHERIFFS OF DENBIGHSHIRE.—ADDENDA.

(*Add. MS.* 15,017; *Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 349.)

1627.—Edward Price of Llwyn Ynn, in Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd, Esq., was the eldest son of John ab Rhys ab John Wynn, of Caerddinog in the same parish, by Mary, his wife, daughter of the Baron Lewys Owen of Dolgellau, who was assassinated in A.D. 1555. He married Susan, daughter of Geoffrey Goodman ab Edward Goodman Hen of Ruthin.

This family is descended from Owain ab Edwyn ab Goronwy, Prince of Tegeingl.

Arms.—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *gules*, three men's legs conjoined in triangle, *argent*, for Owain ad Edwyn; 2nd and 3rd, *argent*, a cross flory engrailed *sable* inter four Cornish choughs proper.

J. Y. W. LLOYD.

DEMOLISHED CROMLECHS IN LLEYN.

At the foot of Foel Gron hill, a little better than a mile from the church and village of Llangŷan, in the cantrev of Lleyn, Carnarvonshire, close to a small farmhouse called Yr Hen Efail, lie the remains of a cromlech generally known by the appellation of *Yr Allor* (the altar). Of the perpendicular stones only small fragments now remain; but the capstone, whose lower edge is nearly level with the surface of the ground, appears to be unmutilated. Within living memory the whole structure was entire; and the work of destruction was perpetrated by a tenant who, it is reported, managed to convert the supporting stones to some agricultural purpose; and the horizontal stone would have shared the same fate, had not some of the neighbouring gentry interposed. The conduct of the destroyer, sufficiently unjustifiable under any conceivable circumstances, is in this instance quite unaccountable, as the whole locality abounds in excellent stone for all the purposes of the farmer. The remaining stone measures about 12 feet long by about 10 feet broad, and the upper side of it is somewhat flatter than that of most stones of the same description which I have seen. It is on the estate of G. W. D. Assheton Smith, Esq., of Vaenol.

There is another cromlech, now unfortunately much in the same condition, at a place called Hendy, on Mynydd Tir Cwmmwd, in the adjoining parish of Llanbedrog. It was thrown down from its position only about five and twenty years ago, and its demolition is said to have taken place under the auspices of a gentleman in whom it is difficult to believe that the organs of destructiveness could have been so fully developed; but it is to be hoped that he did no more than make excavations with the view of ascertaining whether the superstructure covered any sepulchral chambers.

The destroyed cromlech, which gives its name to a farmhouse near Four Crosses, about four miles from Pwllheli, on the road to Carnarvon, does not lie within the boundary of Lley, though at no great distance from it.

The cromlech near Tregwm, on Mynydd Cefn Amwylch, figured in the second volume of the first series of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, and in Cliffe's *Book of North Wales*, is distant about five miles from the Allor, and is, I believe, the only undemolished structure of the kind now remaining in the district of Lley.

D. S. E.

VALLE CRUCIS ABBEY.

As it is desirable that every scrap of information obtainable respecting this Abbey should be recorded in the pages of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, the following extract is sent from the Surtees papers (*Memorials of Fountains Abbey*, vol. i, p. 151, note). It shows that the Abbey of Valle Crucis had, in the reigns of Edward V and Richard III, a supremacy over the other Welsh abbeys of the Cistercian order.

"In that invaluable collection of memorials of the reigns of Edward V and Richard III, preserved in the Harl. MS. 483, is a copy of a letter (fo. 230) from King Edward, dated 26 May, a'o reg. 1, addressed 'To the abbots of Fountayns, Stratforde, and Woburne, reformatories of that religion, within this our royaume, and to every of them,' about 'applying the ann'l contribucions graunted to Hedehouse of Cisteux, towards the building of the college called Bernards College, besides Oxenforde'; but it contains nothing that need be repeated here. At folio 125^b also will be found the copy of a letter, dated 2 Dec. anno primo, from Richard III to the abbots of Buckfust, Beaulieu, Hayles, Rewleigh, and all other Cistercian houses, requesting them to give their contributions towards building St. Bernard's College to none but the abbot of Stratford, or to Dompne Robert Halle, or to Dompne Thomas Wynstus, his assignes. Herein the king enjoins 'Y^e none of you presume or take upon him to enfringe, adnulle, or disobeie such power and auctorite concerning the wele and good reulies of yo'r said religion, as is comitted to y^e

said abbot of Stratford and to the abbots of Fountaynes, Woburn, and of Clyff; but y^t in every thing ye be obeient, the same as to yo^r duetes apperteigneth.' At folio 209 likewise is the memorandum of a commission 'to alle abbots of the ordre of Cisteux in Walys, to be obeying unto the abbot of Vale-Crucis in executing such auctorite as is committed unto him by th' abbots of Fonteynes and Woobourne, reformatours of that religione. Yeven at Westm. 12 Febr. a'o 2 do.'"

M. C. JONES.

THE BATTLE OF COED LLATHEN, CIRCA A.D. 1257,

WITH AN ATTEMPT TO IDENTIFY THE LOCALITY.

A BATTLE, recorded to be one of the most sanguinary in Welsh history, was fought, under the above date, at a place called "Coet Llathén" or Coed Llangathen, *i. e.*, the woods of Llangathen. The Welsh *Bruts* or chronicles refer to it with rather unusual brevity, and give not the name of the site where the engagement took place, only representing it to have been fought near Dinevor. Considering it to be a battle very disastrous to the English, and honourable to the Welsh, this brevity is rather singular, and can be accounted for in this way,—that Caradog and Geoffrey of Monmouth, the old chroniclers, were just dead, and the *Brut*, at their decease, had evidently fallen into inferior hands, as the style and the sterility clearly shew. Thus says *Brut y Tywysogion*, or the Chronicle of the Princes, a work compiled by Caradog the monk: "Anno Domini 1257, y kynnullawd Rys Vychan uab Rys Mechyll a oed yn Lloegyr ar dehol diruawr borth a chedernit o varwneit a marchogyon Lloegyr y gyt ac ef. Ac y doeth hyt yg Kaer Vyrddin. Ac odynd yn wythnos y Sulgwyn y duc hynt y Dinefwr. A gwedi dyuot y mywn yr castell y delis y castellwyr ef, a chyrchu a wnaethant y llu a dala y barwneit ar marchogyon urdolyon, a llad mwy no dwy vil or llu."¹

Dr. Powel (anno 1570), who must have seen and con-

¹ See *Myv. Arch.*, vol. ii.

sulted the Latin chronicles, gives a fuller account of this memorable battle: "A.D. 1257, Rhys Fychan was not satisfied with the loss of Builth, and therefore was resolved to try to recover it; to which end he went to the King of England, of whom he obtained a very strong army, commanded by one Stephen Bacon, which being sent by sea, landed at Carmarthen in Whitsun week. From thence the English marched to Dynefawr, and laid siege to the Castle, which valiantly held out until Llewelyn's army came to its relief. Upon the arrival of the Welsh, the English decamped from before the Castle, and put themselves in posture of battle; which the Welsh perceiving, they made all haste to answer and oppose them. Whereupon there ensued a very terrible engagement, which lasted a very long while; this being, for number of men, the greatest battle that had been fought between the English and the Welsh. But the victory favoured the Welsh, the Englishmen being at length forced to fly, having lost above two thousand men, besides several barons and knights who were taken prisoners."¹

The old Latin chronicles, namely the *Annales Cambrie* and the *Annales Menevenses*, are more precise and copious. The first of these documents is a work of the oldest class, of great merit, and of acknowledged respectability. The author brings down his history to 1286, and was probably contemporary with the event under our consideration: indeed, there are internal evidences of this being the case, as he mentions names and facts assumed to be well known to those whom he addresses, and the battle of Coed Llathen is recorded by him with particular preciseness and felicity. According to this historian, the combined forces of the English, Normans, and Flemings, constituted the invading army, and were led by Stephanus Bauson, or Stephen Bacon, assisted by Nicholas, Lord of Cemmaes; Patrig, Lord of Cydweli; and a Lord of Carriw,—all of them lords by usurpation; also Rhys Vychan ab Rhys Mechyll ab Rhys

¹ See Dr. Powel's *History of Wales*, edit. 1697.

Gryg ab Rhys ab Gruffydd, otherwise Lord Rhys, otherwise Rhys, Prince of South Wales; and some non-descript Welshmen under him, who suffered themselves thus to be instruments in the hands of the invaders to subjugate their own country. This was a sad affair; and although Rhys Fychan's defection was only for a moment, and impelled by a seeming act of injustice on the part of his uncle, Rhys ab Meredydd, his subsequent feats of arms cannot cancel this disgrace. Not only the independence of his country was in the agony of its final struggle, but liberty and the right of property were in the scale: the invaders, English, Norman, Fleming, were dividing the lands between them; breaking up all old noble families, and casting them adrift. "They were come to take their lands, their goods, their country, their houses, their all"; so that to confederate with such enemies, and at such a time, was a lasting disgrace. It appears from the language of the Welsh *Brut*, above given, that the garrison of his own castle at Dinevor proved faithful to their country's cause, as they took him prisoner when he made his appearance therein heading the attack.

The Welsh forces were led by Meredydd ab Owain and Meredydd ab Rhys Gryg, both grandchildren of Lord Rhys, and both chieftains of acknowledged military talent, and inspired by invincible love of country. It is not certain whether Llewelyn ab Gruffydd, the last prince of Wales, who fell soon after at Llanfair ym Muallt, was present or not. Carnhuanawc, a cautious and safe historian, thus says: "Ond y Tywysawg Llewelyn a ddaeth i Ddinefwr yn brydlawn gyda'i luoedd i gynnorthwyo y lle; a bu brwydr dra gwaedlyd yno, yn yr hon y gorthrechwyd y Saeson yn gyfangwbl, gan ladd 2,000 o wyr, a gyru y lleill ar ffo."¹

We shall give here the history of the battle as recorded in the *Annales Cambriæ*, which is clear, very interesting, and trustworthy. The locality is given (Coed Llathen), and the precise spot is given (Cym-

¹ *Hanes Cymru*, p. 682.

merau): "Anno 1257, in the morning, the men at war, with horses in mailed panoply, and well armed, prepared to devastate the land of Ystrad Towy, commenced their journey, and, not without being harassed, arrived at Llandeilo Fawr, where they fearlessly tarried over the night. But the surrounding woods and valleys were filled with the followers of Meredydd ab Rhys Gryg and Meredydd ab Owain, who had been summoned from Ceredigion and Ystrad Tywi, and they kept up a great clamour. Throughout the whole of Friday they provoked and harassed the English horsemen with javelins and arrows. On the Sabbath day, the vigil of the Holy Trinity, viz. the 10th of June, the guide of the English, Rhys ab Rhys Mechyll, forsook them in their great strait and danger, and, unknown to them, escaped in disguise, with a few of his men, to his castle of Din-evor. Yet the English, being clad in steel armour, feared nothing. Still their mail could no more defend them than linen garments, as they placed more trust in them and their strength than they did in God. The English having taken counsel, boldly set out on the route towards Cardigan, and the Welsh daringly skirmished with them, and from daybreak till noon the battle was carried on in the deep woods. Near Coed Llathen the English lost all their provisions, their packhorses bearing their warlike *matériel*, and all their palfreys; and the Welsh, through this, became much encouraged. Now at midday they arrived, fighting, as far as Cymmerau; and the Welsh, with God for their help, rushed valiantly upon the mailed English, cut them down from their panoplied steeds, and in the jungle, the ditches, and the dingles, trampled them beneath their horses' hoofs. More than 3,000 English were slain on that day, and but few or none of them escaped from that battle. The Welsh, rendering thanks to God, returned homewards laden with the spoils and arms of the enemy and a great number of war-horses clad in armour, and the triumph of having achieved a great victory."¹

¹ *Annales Cambriæ* (translation), p. 93.

In another copy (marked C in the original MS.) the following variation is given: "Interfecti fuerunt plures Anglici et Wallenses partem Anglorum foverentes apud Kemereu in Estradtewy in vigilia Sanctæ Trinitatis, ducibus ex parte Anglorum domino Stephano Bauthun, ex parte Wallensium Maredui filio Resi et Maredui filio Oweyu."

From the above description, as well as that of the Welsh *Bruts*, we may draw the following inferences,—that the English and their auxiliaries made their appearance at Dinevor Castle, and that they were repulsed by the garrison; that they were harassed by skirmishing parties who were rushing out from the thickets and the crags which surround the Castle, causing terrible loss of life to the enemy. At this time a detachment from the main army, under Llewelyn, appeared in the rear, which determined, on the part of the enemy, a hasty retreat in the way of Carmarthen. They took their route, following the old road, and were pursued by the Welsh, who seem to have overtaken them half way to Dryslwyn Castle, and compelled them to draw up, in order of battle, at a place called by the annalist "Cymmerau", in Coed Llathen. This was about a mile north-west from the main road, whither the English, we may reasonably infer, diverged in order to delay the engagement.

We are now within the site of this memorable battle, which I beg to submit was fought within the hollow between Castell y Gwrychion and Cefn Melgoed and Hafod Neddyn, a basin about four miles in circumference, and was at that time covered with woods and jungles, as etymology, "the tongue of antiquity", bears witness—Cefn Melgoed, y Wern Fawr, Cilwern, Cil Dderi, etc. The attack must have commenced in the wood and the marsh below, and extended to the crest of Cefn Melgoed, on the summit of which there was sufficient space for a considerable army to deploy and fight.

This place, answering to the description of the historian, abounds with wood, jungles, ditches, narrow dingles,

and very deep, steep, precipitous chasms, very convenient for those acquainted with the locality, but very disastrous for others, in case of war.

Etymology bears testimony to the fact of identification. Welsh topographical names are either descriptive or historical. To this rule there are but very few exceptions. The names of places are very old and very tenacious, and are handed down from father to son, and are the oldest and the most trustworthy records extant. There are, even in this parish, old names to corroborate a document of the fifth century. A local name, notwithstanding, is subject to one accident; that is, some extraordinary event may intervene, and a new name be invented to commemorate it. This has occurred here. The old name, Cefn Melgoed, has become extinct, and is found only in old lists of pedigrees and ancient poems, and Cadfan (the battle-field) has assumed its place. Let us briefly notice some of the names herein: "Cymmerau" is a confluence of two waters, from "cym" and "mer", as in "dad-mer", "go-fer", "dy-fer-yn", "merllys", "mar-row", "moor", etc. It is a common name in Wales, and always stands for a trench, a marshy, dead kind of drain or outlet. At the marsh in this hollow below, two such outlets meet. The name is lost, but the thing remains. But I see that the name is not altogether lost, as one of the streams is still called "Tud-fer".¹

I find the following names on the map of the parish, all within the circumference aforesaid: Rhiw Dorth (the hill of reinforcement), Llain Dwng (the slang of oath), Congl y Waedd (the place of shouting), Cae yr Ochain (the field of groans), Cae Tranc (the field of dying), Cae Ffranc (the field of the Normans), Cadfan (the field of battle), Cae Dial (the field of retribution); also Cil Forgan, etc. Now all these names are strange names and foreign, and inapplicable, and quite unaccountable, save

¹ This confluence (Cymmerau) assumed, after this action, the name of "Stephanau", and Cefn Melgoed that of Cadfan, the names by which they are known up to this time.

on the assumption that they commemorate some terrible battle.

Once more, the two outlets mentioned before, whose confluence forms the "Cymmerau" of old, after they run into each other, form a goodly rivulet; and the name of this rivulet, when I was writing some notes on the history of this parish some years ago, puzzled me. It could not be Celtic, that was evident. It is named on the map "Styphanus," and orally, "*Styphanau*!" I submit that this name commemorates the said Stephanus Bauson, the leader of the English forces in the above action. Possibly he fell in the marsh above. It is expressly said in one of the *Bruts* that all the barons were killed; and if I mistake not, the name of this chieftain is heard of no more in history after the battle of Coed Llangathen. We find him with the other barons, some nights before their invasion of Ystrad Tywi, at Whitland Abbey, acting the Vandal and the Goth; stabling their horses within the walls of that holy place, demolishing the altar, killing some of the monks, and sending all adrift, and leaving the place with all the plunder they could carry with them.¹ Retribution soon overtook them, and they disappeared in a bog. And this muddy brook is commissioned to tell the tale from century to century, for the general warning of mankind.

And on this marshy plain, and on the slopes beyond, some six centuries ago a battle was fought, recorded to be one of the most sanguinary in our wild Wales. Rhys ab Meredydd² with his "corn gwlad" awoke the forest, which was followed by the shouts from the ranks, the wild confusion of the cavalry when sinking in the marsh and falling headlong into the ravines, the clash of swords, the crushing blows of the battle-axe, arrows flying like winged fiends, the groans of the wounded and

¹ See *Annales Cambrie*, p. 92.

² This Meredydd ab Rhys Gryg died at Dryslwyn Castle, in 1271, and was buried, "cum fletibus multis", before the great altar at Whitland Abbey in Carmarthenshire.

the dying. The Welsh won, and the deep forest of Ystrad Tywi resumed its wonted solitary silence and repose.

The princely house of Dinevor proved faithful to the last,—brave, contemptuous of life, inspired with undying love of country. A nobler line history cannot show than the line of Rhodri Mawr. The history of the nation is bound up with it. The first note of the “corn gwlad” drew them from their castles to the field; and here we find them watching the Celtic sun setting fast in the west, with swords in hand.

There was another attempt made in favour of Welsh independence, that of Owen Glyndwr in 1400; and at the head of his forces we find the names of Rhys ab Gruffydd of Dryslwyn Castle, Rhys ab Tewdwr, and Gwilym ab Tewdwr, all of the family of Dinevor. When Henry V proclaimed a general amnesty, these three noble youths were excepted. They are heard of no more; and it is not generally known that with these three the line, at least the trunk line, ended. There may be collateral branches. There is something indescribably impressive in a silent exit from the stage after having caused so much noise in the world. They gathered their mantle around them, and took the leap from the stage in the dark, leaving behind them a long path illumined with glory.

“After life’s fitful fever they sleep well.”

The present illustrious family of Dynevor is lineally descended from Urien Rheged (anno 600), whose royal residence was at Aberllychwr in Gower. It is maternally connected with the house of Rhodri Mawr as well as with that of Elystan Glodrydd, whose descendants possessed large estates in Ystrad Tywi in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and whose present representative is the Rhydodyn family.

D. LLWYD ISAAC.

Llangammarch.

UNPUBLISHED LETTER OF THE REV. EVAN EVANS.

THE following letter from the unfortunate poet and antiquary, Evan Evans (better known among his countrymen as Ieuan Brydydd Hir), to his friend and brother antiquary, Lewis Morris, may possibly possess sufficient interest to justify its publication in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. It is copied from an autograph, and it will be noticed that it was written in the year that the writer's principal work, *De Bardis Dissertatio*, made its appearance, which is the performance alluded to in the latter part of it. It indicates how little care was taken of the Hengwrt collection at the time, and how some of those invaluable documents became dispersed, and others irretrievably lost.

"Llanfair Talhaiarn, Oct. 19th, 1764.

"DEAR SIR,—I wrote a long-winded epistle upon my arrival here, and transcribed two of Mr. Edward Llwyd of the Museum's, which I inclosed in it. As I have not heard from you, I conclude it has either miscarried, or that you have been much out of order, for I desired an answer to it as soon as possible.

* * * * *

"I have not met with anything very curious since I saw you, except a small common-place book of Mr. Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt, which is not so valuable as that which I shewed you. There are some things in it that are worth transcribing, particularly a short defence of Brutus against Johannes Frumentarius, a writer I never saw or heard of. It is but short and imperfect. Above half of this book is blank paper; and it is but a small duodecimo, wrote in a very close hand, such as he used to write. I shall set down the heads of the particulars it contains.—Account of Latin writers that treat about British affairs, which seems to be taken out of Leland's *New Year's Gift*, or his *Scriptores Britannici*; in one leaf, wrote very close. Defence of Brutus against the forementioned Frumentarius; three leaves, not finished. The pedigree of the Lightons of Cardington. An account of the curiosities he met with on the road from Cardigan to Gogerddan; one page. Account of the donations to Clynoc Vawr Church: This is in print in his edition of Caradoc of Llan Carvan; one leaf. After which follows the ensuing note, viz., 'All these lands

were not enjoyed, for by the law it is thus: Pob perchennauc tyr llan a ddylent devot at pob brenyn newydd a ddel e datcanu ydau ef eu breynt, ac eu dilyet, ac e sef achau e datcanant ydau ef rac tuellav e brenhyn, a gwedy e datcanhoent ydau ef e breynt o guyl e brenhyn bot en yaun eu breynt estennet e brenhyn eu breynt ac ev noddva.—R. Ll. Rhydoñen.’

“This contains three pages. The names of the principal men that kept Harlech Castle against Edward 4th, one page. A list of the Sheriffs of Carnarvon from A.D. 1541 to 1667. An account of St. David’s, or Menevia, and all the old monuments there standing in his time. Some few inscriptions on tombs there, in Norman French. This contains two leaves and one page. An account of some old MSS. that he saw in his travels to South Wales, and of those gentlemen in whose possession they were. As it is but short I shall transcribe it here:

“Ex libris Johannis D’d Resi. Hen lyfrau gan—1. D’d ap Rosser o Landygywy. 2. D’d ap Harry de eadem. 3. Harry ap Owen de Llan Goedmor, Cardigan. 4. Y Cwitta Cyfarwydd gyda Mr. Lewis o Vañ. 5. K. Howel Latine et Britannice nuper Ricci Price. 6. Howel Havart o Aberhodni, llyfr o Ystoria ’r Cymru ar vemrwn, a llaw deg fol. 165, et in quarto. 7. Y llyfr o weithredoedd Carl. Magñ. a ymchwelwys Madoc ap Selyf o Ladin ynghymraeg o adolwyn a deisyf Gruff. ap Maredudd ap Owen ap Gr. ap R’l. 8. Gruffudd ap Llywelyn ab Gruffudd ap Trahaiarn or Cantref mawr a beris ysgrifennu y llyfr goleulyfr &c. o law Cydymmaith iddau, nid amgen no gwr ry oedd Ancr yr amser hwnnw yn Llan Ddewi Vrevi Ano. Dom. 1346.’

“Then follows his Itinerary from Llan Badarn Fawr to St. David’s, with an account of the castles, tommens or tumuli, and all other artificial curiosities, in the same manner as Leland’s Itinerary, or Mr. Llwyd of the Museum’s. This is but one leaf. Extract from some old annals of Wales, one leaf. Some short quotations from Taliesin, Llywarch Hen, Aneurin, and the Triades; one leaf. Then follows an account of the word Brytwn, which I shall transcribe:

‘Brytwn, i. Brito vel Britannus.

‘Brython, i. Britones vel Britanni.

‘Pei mi Brytwn, &c.—*Gorchan Cynfelyn.*

‘A ddyvno Vrython wr well no Chynon.—*Aneirin.*

‘A llu Brython ag Iwerddon.—*Palvawd Branwen.*

‘Neus dug Gwynedd gorvoledd i Frython.—*Govara Breint.*

‘Brython dros Saeson.—*Merddin Wyllt.*

‘From Brith comes Brithni and Brithion.

‘Gallus, gelyn, Galli, galon, in the same sense as Deifr ond Bryneich.’

"These are the contents of the little book. What a pity it is that we cannot come at more of the kind! Mr. Owens gives some hopes of recovering more, but I am afraid not. I am told some of the printed books were sold lately for a penny a pound. As the owner is dead, and the small remains of this unlucky library was [*sic*] subdivided amongst the deceased's relations, probably some very valuable pieces may be lapt about tobacco and snuff. I made Mr. Owens a present of one of my books, and he promised to retrieve what he could of the manuscripts from his friends about Dolgelleu.

"I have not heard a syllable from anybody in Cardiganshire since I left it, though I wrote to Mr. Richards of Ystrad Meurig, and inclosed a frank for that purpose. If you happen to write to him, please to give my service to him, and that I shall be glad to hear how all friends do there.

"I shall leave the manuscript about the Welsh Devils alone till the days begin to lengthen in the spring, and I shall then put a finishing hand to it; and if alive and well, you shall see it.

"My Diocesan has made me a present of two guineas for a copy of my performance, which he desired to have.

"I am at a loss to account how my letters to you should both miscarry, as I presume they have, and on that account shall be afraid to trust any of the franks I have now by me; nor dare I insert what is wanting in them, least they should be either useless, or bring me to trouble. However, I send you a frank to write to me, which I desire you will do the first opportunity; and if you are incapable of so doing yourself, let your son do it for you.

"I am, with my best respects to Mrs. Morris, dear Sir,

"Yours very sincerely,

"EVAN EVANS."

Obituary.

THE LATE EARL OF DUNRAVEN.—A Society that has existed for so long a period as the Cambrian Archaeological Association has done, must, in the ordinary course of events, have to regret the loss of many of its elder members. In such cases, however great the regret for such losses may be, there is some degree of consolation in the reflection that life has been extended to its furthest limits. The regret caused by the death of the late Earl of Dunraven can hardly be said to admit of such consolation, for although he had passed the meridian of human life, yet in mind and body he was far younger than some who could count much fewer years than he had been permitted to do. Those who were present at the Cornwall Meeting of the Association cannot have forgotten how he led the way across wild heaths,—clearing banks, walls, and other similar obstacles,—so that none but the most active and youngest of the party could pretend to follow. Amid the precipitous rocks at the Land's End and at Treryn Castle he exhibited the same activity by scaling perpendicular rocks of so dangerous a character, that those of less alacrity, but certainly of greater prudence, who remained below, did not feel comfortable until the descent had been accomplished with the same safety that the ascent had been effected. Nor was this youthful activity confined merely to his limbs. There was the same freshness of feeling, as shewn in his kindliness of manner, and the readiness with which he entered into any question of interest. He officiated twice as President of the Association. The first time as Viscount Adare, at the Cardiff Meeting in 1849; and exactly twenty years later, in 1869, at Bridgend. The manner in which, on both occasions, he discharged his duties was such as not easily to be forgotten by the few survivors of those who were present at the earlier Meeting; while the spirit he infused, by his example, into the later one at Bridgend, the courteous kindness which accompanied his reception of the members in general, combined to render that one of the most agreeable meetings ever held by the Association. He was no less well acquainted with the distinctive character of Irish antiquities than with those of Wales; and his death is a serious loss to the antiquarian world on both sides of the Irish sea.

Although he succeeded to the earldom of Dunraven in 1850, it was not until about two years before his death that he became the owner of the large Welsh and English estates of his mother, the late Dowager Countess of Dunraven, the sole heiress of the Wyndhams of Glamorganshire. His venerable mother, a lady unusually beloved, was mercifully spared the mourning of so good and excellent a son.

So little was his end anticipated, that he married a second time, after remaining a widower for several years, not very long before his

decease, which took place at Malvern last autumn. Few men, probably, have passed away more generally and deservedly regretted than the third Earl of Dunraven.

JOHN WILLIAMS.—The Association has sustained another loss in the early death of Mr. John Williams, whose name will be found appended to several papers that have appeared in our pages. We copy the following notice of him from the *North Wales Chronicle* of the 20th of January last :

"The death of Mr. John Williams, solicitor, of Beaumaris (recorded in our obituary last week), is an event which should not be passed over in silence. The deceased gentleman, cut off in the prime of life, and but a few weeks after his brother, with whom he was in partnership, was a ripe scholar, and one of the best antiquarians, probably, in North Wales. The columns of the *North Wales Chronicle* have for some years been frequently enriched by communications from his pen upon various topics of an interesting and useful character; and he has, in addition, published several works, principally upon the pedigrees and history of the great Anglesey families, that cannot fail to become standard books of reference. As a lawyer, Mr. Williams' opinion was regarded with great deference by his professional brethren, although he was one of the youngest among them. The deceased gentleman was also a good amateur musician and composer, and for a time was the organist of Beaumaris Church. His remains were interred by the rector (the Rev. J. Williams) on Thursday week, in the churchyard of Beaumaris."

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS.

WELSH INCISED STONE IN DORSETSHIRE.

SIR,—The following letter of the late Aneurin Owen, addressed in October, 1841, to the then rector of Wareham, in Dorsetshire, will be read with interest by Welsh antiquaries, as it refers to an incised stone on which he recognises the name of Catwg, the contemporary of St. Germanus. As Wareham is in, or very near, the ancient West Wales, the stone may, independently of its connexion with a Welsh saint, be called one of the Welsh inscribed stones. I do not know whether Mr. Westwood has seen it; but it is certainly desirable that some steps should be taken towards a careful reproduction of the inscription in the pages of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

A MEMBER.

"Oct. 1841.

"SIR,—During last summer I had an opportunity of inspecting the interesting remains discovered in the progress of reconstructing the principal church at Wareham, and particularly noticed the inscribed stone which has afforded matter for two communications to your paper.¹ Of the two fac-similes you have given, the last appeared to me to be very exact, and agrees with a transcript I made, with the exception that in the fourth character of the second line, the prolongation of the upper bar is in mine a dot. Fully coinciding in your description of it, and its being inverted, which renders it more difficult of perusal, I intended embracing an opportunity, when at Wareham, of revisiting it, as an inspection of such matters will often afford a better clue for deciphering than the closest copy. In the hope of seeing it I was disappointed, for the progress of the work has necessitated a large store of materials, and timber is now piled against the wall into which the stone in question has been built. With some hesitation, therefore, I venture a communication to you upon the meaning of the inscription.

"The characters are similar to those which occur on a great number of the inscribed stones from the fourth to the tenth centuries, and in the MSS. of the same era, especially those of the Latin; being, as your correspondent justly observes, the Roman cursive characters adopted by the Britons and Saxons.

"The first six characters I take to be CVATGVG, the fourth being the usual Saxon G, of frequent occurrence, from whence our common English cursive 'g' is derived. It would be needless for me to point out instances; but a reference to the old Latin manuscript versions of the Testament, in such words as 'ego', etc., would exemplify it. This word, then, I should read Cwatgug, and this is the name of many religious persons in British history. It is compounded in the same manner as Catgwaladr (pronounced Cadwaladr, the 'g', although quiescent, being preserved in the ancient orthography), Catgwallon or Cadwallon, Catgwgan or Cadwgan, from whence the noble family of Cadogan derive their name.

"The quiescent 'g' is common in the British, more rare in other languages, although examples occur in Augustine and Austin, Guasco and Vasco, Gwilllaume and William. Many churches on the borders of Wales are dedicated to saints of the appellation of Cwatug, Catwg, or Catocus as it is Latinized by the monks, as Llangatwg and Llangatock, meaning 'Llan,' the church of Catwg or Catock, various ways of spelling the words. The principal person of that name that occurs in history was Catwg or Catocus, deputed, with Germanus and two others, by the Gaulish bishops, about the year 415, to visit the British churches, to withstand the Pelagian heresy then spreading among them. Germanus, after some time, returned to Gaul, and again visited Britain about 440, the period of the Saxon invasion. Catwg appears to have remained in Britain; and I think

¹ The *Dorset County Chronicle* is the paper referred to.—Ed. *Arch. Camb.*

it possible he might have constructed a church at Wareham, and that this stone was inscribed to commemorate the occasion. The name being British, and not Saxon, must induce us to consider it as prior to this era, the Britons at that period being Christians; three bishops, at London, York, and Caerleon, respectively, regulating their ecclesiastical discipline. C at the end of the first line I assume to mean *consecravit*. In the second line, the meaning of the first six characters are to me obscure; and as I could not obtain a review of the inscription, I conjecture they may form some word like *vivanti* or *viventi*. I have sometimes thought it might be a date. DEO following is too plain to be mistaken.

"There were many inscribed stones found during the demolition of the last structure, which appears to have been of the early Norman era.

"The position of the stone, the subject of dissertation, inserted under the capital of one of the columns in the nave, implies that it was considered to be an important relic of a previous building. To this care we owe the preservation of what may be considered one of the most interesting memorials of a Christian church erected by the Durotriges, or dwellers upon the Stour in Dorset.

"I am, etc.,

ANEURIN OWEN."

THE LLANDEFAELOG STONE.

DEAR SIR,—I have been informed by a member of our Society, that the very remarkable stone in Llandefaelog (Breconshire) churchyard has fallen from the wall in which it had been fixed for security, at least it was in that state at the end of last August. It is to be hoped that long before this so valuable and interesting a memorial has been replaced, and more securely than before. Professor Westwood has described it in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* of 1858. It is thought to be almost unique in Wales, as having the full-length figure of the defunct represented, such practice having been considerably later than the date of this monument. The interest is also increased by its representing the dress of a soldier of the period, unless it has been partially imitated from a Roman sepulchral monument near it. It is to be much wished that the Local Secretaries of the district would make immediate inquiries about the condition of this monument.

I am, dear Sir,

A CONSERVATIVE.

THE LLANGELER INCISED STONES.

SIR,—It is with great regret that I learnt from Mr. R. Randall Roberts that he was unable to find any trace of letters or oghams on the stone, which is still near Capel Mair. Some of the residents say that it *had* some characters on it, and that a wax (?) impression was sent to a gentleman in London, whose name could not be ascertained. It is in a farmyard near Capel Mair, where it was origin-

ally found. The stone is about five feet and a half long, and two broad. From the copy kindly sent by Mr. Spurrell of Carmarthen it appears that the stone was not like that in St. Dogmael's and others, in having a bilingual inscription, the ogham characters not corresponding to the inscription. The oghams, however, may have been incorrectly given; for as the stone was found in 1828, little attention had at that time been paid to such characters. Mr. Westwood gives the literal inscription as DECABARALOM FILIVS BRO-CAGNI. The first name is quite a new one, and very unlike any recorded. It is to be regretted that we have no DECETTI again, as the first three letters seem to promise. Mr. Spurrell also informs us that the Severini stone mentioned in Camden, and referred to by Sir Gardner Wilkinson (vol. ii, p. 141), has been removed from its former exposed situation, to the lawn at Traws Mawr, in the parish of Newchurch, near Carmarthen.

I am, dear Sir, yours, etc.,

E. L. B.

LLANSANNAN, DENBIGHSHIRE.

SIR,—Leland tells us that “there is in the parish of Llansannan, in the side of a strong hill, a place where twenty-four holes or places in a roundel for men to sitte in; and some bigger, cutte out of the mayne rocke by mannes hand; and there children and young men, cumming to seek their catell, used to sitte and play. Some call it the rounde table.” Such are Leland's words. No mention is even made of the parish in Pennant or any of the editions of Camden. Lewis' *Topographical Dictionary* is silent as to this monument; but his accounts of many of the Welsh parishes are so remarkable for their omissions, that no inference can be drawn as to whether anything is known at the present day of this singular circle of holes. Perhaps this notice may induce those living near to make some inquiries, and communicate them to the Editor of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

Leland also tells us that “on the father ripe of Elay, 3 or 4 miles from St. Asaph, is a strong rock called Kereg the Tylluaine, that is the rock with hole stones, where a great cave is, having divers rooms.” Is he speaking of the *Cefn Caves*? And if so, is the Welsh name given by him still in use?

NEMO.

THE WELSH LANGUAGE IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

SIR,—Camden, in his smaller work of *Remains concerning Britain* (p. 41, ed. 1674), vindicates the English language against the accusation of Sir John Price, the famous antiquary, the contemporary, and perhaps rival, of our author, who stated that “four good secretaries,” in taking down a sentence from his mouth, differed from

one another in many letters; whereas the same number of Welshmen wrote down the same, but in their own language, without a single variation among them. Camden seems to have been very indignant at such a statement, for he replies, "I will not derogate from the good knight's credit, yet it hath been seen where ten English writing the same sentence, have all so concurred, that among them all there hath been no other difference than the adding or omitting, once or twice, of our silent *e* in the end of some words. As for the Welsh, I could never happen on two of that nation together that would acknowledge that they could write their own language." Such a statement as to Welsh ignorance of Welsh may have been made rather in dudgeon than conviction of its truth; but it might be interesting to examine Welsh writings of the period in order to ascertain whether Camden had the least authority for this statement of his, that Welsh orthography was so little known in his time.

At the present time it is probable that the lower orders of Welsh society write as good and uniform Welsh as their Saxon neighbours of the same position in life write good English. Perhaps, if Sir John Price's experiment were now repeated, the result would be that the most correct spellers were those of his own country.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

M.A.

THE LAND-TAX IN WALES IN 1660.

SIR,—It may interest some of your readers to compare the relative position, as regards the land-tax assessment in 1660, with what may be the present one. The names of the Welsh counties are arranged in proportion to their assessment. If the assessment is to be taken as an index of the value of lands, it will be seen that Merioneth holds the lowest place, Glamorgan the highest. Thus Merioneth is assessed at £220; Radnorshire at £240; Anglesey, Caernarvonshire, and Flint, at £260; Cardigan at 350; Carmarthen, Brecknock, Denbigh, at £450; Pembroke at £500, Montgomery at £550, Glamorgan at £700.

In England, Devon is assessed at £5,000, which is the highest next to Yorkshire, £5,800; Monmouth at £800.

This was the first attempt at reducing the assessments to some kind of equality, and the amounts were in substance nearly the same as those raised ever since the reign of William and Mary under the name of land-tax.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

CLERICUS.

UNCERTAIN BRONZE OBJECTS.

SIR,—In the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for October, 1871, at p. 320, etc., there is a notice of "Uncertain Bronze Objects," by E. L. B. I am anxious that the writer should be informed that a similar object has been found in Ireland; and as he has given the subject of things

of this kind an interest, I will apply to the lady who has or had the one I allude to, for the loan of it, so that your Journal, if you or he think fit, may have the benefit of the discovery here. In the meantime I would beg to suggest that some small portion may be scraped off each of the specimens, to see if they are of antique bronze or brass; and also to have them put together; for the engraving seems to represent the right-hand or large figure to have concave ends connected by a flat bar with lateral ornaments, which look as if they would coincide with the two ribbed ornaments on the convex bar of the left-hand figure; and its ends seem to be also convex, as if they were covers of the concave spoons of the right hand. The black in the slots of the left-hand figure looks as if the round ends were boxes: indeed, it would be a good thing to have the black cut out of the block, and the two figures harmonised, with white or vacant slots. Speaking from memory, I would say the thing found here is exactly the same with one of the articles described. It was a question with me whether the thing were really an antique. This notice of yours seems to prove it is. Your obedient servant,

Royal Irish Academy, Dublin,
30th Nov. 1871.

EDWARD CLIBBORN,
Curator of Museum R.I.A.

WELSH PLAYS.

SIR,—On referring to my copy of *Letters from Snowden* (p. 65), said to have been written by Joseph Cradock, I find the performance of a play, namely that of *King Lear*, described, which the writer witnessed in a barn. A stage was erected for the purpose, and underneath was a small enclosure consisting of green gorse. This and similar plays he designates "Anterlutes." I am not aware that such plays were acted after the death of Twm o'r Nant, which took place in 1810.

LLALLAWG.

OGHAM STONES.

SIR,—Mr. Whitley Stokes, in his *Three Irish Glossaries* (p. lv, note), refers to the ogham stone in Cilgeran churchyard. As he places it at St. Dogmael's, the mistake may cause some trouble and annoyance to antiquaries who may wish to visit it.

I am given to understand that there are other ogham stones in Wales. As it would be useful and interesting to many of your readers to know where such stones are, I beg that you will favour us with a few particulars concerning them, especially the one standing in Llannon churchyard.

The oghams of Wales are not well known, and I am not aware that even a list of them was ever published. The sooner such objects are described the better, as many of them are fast crumbling away, and being destroyed.

Bala, Jan. 3rd, 1872.

JOHN PETER.

Archæological Notes and Queries.

Note 1.—THE following is an extract in the churchwardens' accounts of Gresford parish in Denbighshire, and has reference to a list of benefactions to the parish at divers times. The time referred to is from 1636 to 1660: "It is here worthy to be noted that in all that period of time during the continuance of the late civill warrs, when the wealth of the nation was for the most part in the handes of the rebells, and the loyalists in low and mean condition, it does not appear that one peny was left in charity in this parish by any one of those enriched possessors."

Q.

Note 2.—FRESCOS IN LLANWDDYN CHURCH. The existence of frescoes on the north wall of Llanwddyn Church, Montgomeryshire, is probably, from the remoteness of the situation, known to but few of the members of the Cambrian Archæological Association. Such, however, is the case, and I mention the fact with the hope of inducing them and others versed in such matters to visit the place and examine these pictures. Until within these few years they were, I am told, so completely daubed over with whitewash, that nobody seemed to be aware that they existed. The figures are generally in good preservation, having sustained, apparently, but little injury from the ugly coating which probably had for centuries kept them from the light of day. I hear that it is contemplated to restore this church in course of the ensuing summer, and therefore the doom of these frescoes may be close at hand; but it is to be hoped that the Earl of Powis, who is the patron of the living, and who, as is well known, takes deep interest in all matters connected with the church in the parish, will see that all is done that can be done for the preservation of these mural decorations.

A PEDESTRIAN.

Note 3.—CILFACH RHODRI. It is as well to put on record any facts connected with names of localities or objects which may be the cause of future error. Such an instance is that of a name in the Ordnance Map, Pont Roderic, between Newcastle and Llangranog. Some forty years ago a large granite slab was taken from Cilfach Rhodri to nearly a mile distant, with the intention of converting it into a bridge; which intention, however, was not carried out, and the stone was subsequently broken up and dispersed. At this time the Ordnance Surveyor was at work in the district, and was informed by the owner of the land, Mr. Walters, that Pont Roderic was the proper name; hence the appearance of that name in the map, although Roderic's Tomb was, as stated, more than a mile distant, at Cilfach.

B. WILLIAMS.

Query 1.—THE SITE OF THE BATTLE OF CAMLAN. A work entitled *Cymru*, purporting to be a historical, topographical, and biographi-

cal dictionary of Wales is now in the course of publication in the Welsh language. The pretensions claimed for it by its editor are high, but its merits fall very far short of them, a considerable proportion of the matter being simply a translation of articles published some forty years ago in Lewis' *Topographical Dictionary*. But my purpose is not to discuss the merits of the work, but to call the attention of those of our members who live on the borders of Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire to a suggestion of the writer of the article on *Arthur*, contained in the following paragraph:

"Some place Camlan at Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland; others place it near Camelford, on the banks of the Camel or Alan, which, according to Camden, was formerly called *Camlan*. But we are strongly inclined to the opinion that the battle was fought near Aberangell in the county of Montgomery. In that locality there are places which bear the following names even to the present day: Camlan, Maes Camlan, Bron Camlan, Pont y Cleifion, Brithdir Coch, together with several others, which prove this neighbourhood to have been the scene of some special conflict. And as there is nothing in the narrative to favour either the north or Cornwall, nor aught which indicates Camlan to be a river, and because it is said that Medrod went to claim assistance from the English, the Picts, and the Scots, it is natural to suppose that these allies met together somewhere in the centre of England, and marched westward into Wales; and that Arthur and his men met them in the pass between the counties of Montgomery and Merioneth; and that upon this spot, which is known as Maes Camlan, Arthur received his mortal wound. However, we throw out this suggestion for what it is worth, being wholly satisfied that more of Arthur's battles were fought within the limits of the Principality than is generally supposed."

Of late years the subject of Arthurian localities has received considerable attention. Messrs. Haigh, Skene, and J. Stuart Glennie, have discussed the subject very fully. The two latter have, in their different works, given their reasons for selecting the south of Scotland as the scene of Arthur's exploits. It appears that the Merionethshire locality has not escaped the notice of Mr. Glennie; but he merely alludes to it in the following sentence (the italics are mine): "*In Merionethshire there is a river with the Arthurian name Camlan flowing into the Eden!*" (*Arthurian Localities*, p. 8.) Mr. Haigh follows Geoffrey of Monmouth in placing the scene of the battle in Cornwall (*Conquest of Britain by the Saxons*, pp. 337-339); but Mr. Skene advocates the claims of *Camelon*, on the Carron, near Falkirk, to be regarded as the Camlan of Arthur (*Four Ancient Books of Wales*, i, pp. 59-60); and Mr. Glennie merely treads in his footsteps. (*Arthurian Localities*, pp. 44-5.)

Do the topographical names of the district afford any additional evidence in confirmation of the suggestion contained in the extract from *Cymru*? There is a rectangular camp, called *Llys Arthur*, on the western borders of Cardiganshire, not far from Aberystwith. Can any member furnish any particulars regarding it? H.

Query 2.—Can any one inform me what authority there is for the assertion that Humphrey Llwyd, the celebrated antiquary, who lies buried at Whitchurch near Denbigh, pretended to become a Mahometan for the purpose of getting access to a certain MS. in the possession of the Emperor of Morocco of his day? The circumstance is not alluded to in the *Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen*. In the account there given of him, he does not appear to have travelled at all. I have an impression that the statement is to be found in Pegge's *Anecdotes*. But whether there or not, its truth, I think, is questionable. Can any of our members throw any light upon the story, or tell us what the MS. was? A MEMBER.

Query 3.—LISTS OF INCUMBENTS FOR THE DIOCESE OF BANGOR. Can any of the readers of the *Arch. Camb.* inform me if any materials exist for compiling lists of the incumbents of the different parishes in the diocese of Bangor, similar to those already compiled by Edwards in his edition of Browne Willis, and brought down to the present time by the Rev. D. R. Thomas of Cefn? If such materials exist, I should feel obliged for information relating thereto. * * *

Query 4.—MAULUS MULOEN. In the poems of Dafydd ab Gwilym (ccxvii, 31) we meet with the expression "*maulus muloen*,"

"Cais grys o'r *maulus muloen*,
Oer yw ei grefft ar dy groen";

which the glossary at the end of the volume explains as a coarse garment worn by the religious, in the time of the bard, for the purpose of mortification. The words are not Welsh; and I should be glad to be informed to what language they belong, and what is their exact meaning. They are not to be found in any Welsh dictionary that I have consulted, and I believe they are used by no native poet except Dafydd ab Gwilym. CAMBER.

Miscellaneous Notices.

THE INSCRIBED STONES OF WALES.—The Committee appointed to arrange for the publication of this work have not yet been able to draw up a full, detailed prospectus; but nothing has occurred since the last issued notice to induce them to alter their original opinion that the work can be satisfactorily completed in three parts (quarto), at 10s. 6d. to subscribers, and at £1 5s. to non-subscribers. Subscribers' names may be sent to any of the Local or General Secretaries. The earliest impressions will be sent to the earliest subscribers. Names already received: Professor Westwood, Professor Babington, Rev. E. L. Barnwell (2 copies), Albert Way, Esq. (ditto),

R. W. Banks, Esq., Rev. R. Temple, Rev. D. Silvan Evans, G. T. Clark, Esq., Rev. T. James, Whitley Stokes, Esq.

THE LOST BELLS OF LLANRHYDDLAD AND LLANDDEUSANT.—It is with great pleasure we announce that, owing to the indefatigable exertions of Miss Conway Griffith of Carreg Lwyd, the former of these two ancient bells has been discovered in an old chest, where it had been concealed for many years. The Llanddeusant bell was probably removed when the church was rebuilt, some years ago, to the Rectory, and it is to be hoped that such a suggestion may prove correct. These are both ancient Sanctus bells. Cuts of them will be found in the volume of last year, p. 275.

ST. DONAT'S CASTLE.—It will be remembered that at and previous to the meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute at Cardiff in 1871, the history of this Castle, by G. T. Clark, Esq., illustrated with twelve views by a lady, was issued to subscribers and others at a somewhat higher price. The proceeds, after paying costs of printing, were to be handed over to the Cardiff Infirmary. The success was such that the funds of the Infirmary were benefited. A few copies remain on hand, and may be had at the subscribers' price of 7s. 6d., on application to the publishers, Aldnit and Naunton of Shrewsbury, for the further benefit of the Infirmary.

THE EDITORIAL GUARANTEE FUND.—This fund is proposed to be raised by ten subscriptions of £5 each, to guarantee that the usual outlay for the illustrations of the Journal be continued. The guarantee lasts for only one year, but may be annually renewed. It is, however, confidently expected that not even a partial call need be made, if the subscriptions are paid regularly by members. This precaution has been rendered necessary by the carelessness and neglect of some of its members. The following gentlemen have put down their names for the year 1872: G. T. Clark, Esq.; R. W. Banks, Esq.; and the two General Secretaries.

KING ARTHUR'S CAVE, HEREFORDSHIRE.—The following extract relating to explorations lately made at King Arthur's Cave, which lies within the area embraced by our Association, is worth transferring to the pages of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*: "The exploration of King Arthur's Cave during the past summer by the Rev. W. S. Symonds, F.G.S., has been attended by the most gratifying results. Itself a deep fissure in the carboniferous limestone rocks of the hill of the Great Doward, on the right bank of the Wye, Whitchurch, near Ross, it appears to have attracted but little notice among geologists until last year, when some miners, while making surface-excavations in search of iron ore, exhumed numerous fossil bones which were identified by Professor Owen to be relics of the mam-

moth, rhinoceros, and horse. This past summer Mr. Symonds has prosecuted further excavations in a scientific manner, and has added the remains of the cave-lion, hyæna, bear, bison, reindeer, and gigantic Irish elk, to those already mentioned. Most importance, however, is to be attached to the occurrence of flint flakes and chips, and various human instruments of stone, mingled with the remains of the animals just enumerated. These must have been brought from a great distance, and afford some of the strongest evidence yet elicited of the antiquity of the human race. The floor of the cave, which has been excavated to a depth of about twenty-four feet, yielded the most interesting results from the very commencement. The superficial layer, consisting of fallen *débris* from the roof, and loose stalactitic matter, was found to contain remains of ancient pottery, probably Roman, and human bones in a recent and unfossilised condition, separated from this by a thin stalactitic floor. An accumulation of cave-earth succeeded, about three feet in thickness, containing the flint and other instruments mingled with the remains of the extinct mammalia. Between this and the lower and greater deposit of cave-earth yielding similar remains (relics of the cave-bear alone being absent), a band of stratified red sand, silt, and rolled pebbles, intervened; which Mr. Symonds interprets as indicating the river-bed of an ancient Wye, three hundred feet above its present channel; the drift and sand-pebbles being derived from the lower Silurian rocks of Rhayader and Builth, through which the present river flows."

VALE CRUCIS ABBEY.—The hand of time has been long at work upon this noble pile of ancient ruins. The beautiful specimen of architecture in front of the building has for centuries been gradually crumbling away; but workmen are said to be now engaged in repairing it.

LLANGOLLEN BRIDGE.—This venerable structure, said to have been built by John Trevor, Bishop of St. Asaph (who died in 1357), which has for so many centuries been celebrated as one of the seven wonders of Wales, is now stated to be found so inadequate to the increased traffic of this neighbourhood, that for many years there has been a general and increasing desire to have it widened. We cannot conceal our fear that the spirit of meddling with everything consecrated by age, so common in our day, may be at the root of the matter.

CAERSWS.—When certain improvements were being made on the premises belonging to the Van Railway Station, the workmen came upon a quantity of Roman bricks (a portion of a wall) and a few pieces of glass, which are now in the possession of Mr. J. Ceiriog Hughes, the manager of the Van Railway. The site of this discovery is about fifty yards from the scene of the Rev. David Davies' excavations, and, as it seems, without the Roman *castrum*, a portion of which is still visible.

REVUE CELTIQUE.—As might not unnaturally be expected, the late troubles in France prevented, for many months, the appearance of the second number of this highly important journal. The publication has, however, been resumed, and the long delayed second number has been for some time before the public; and is, like its predecessor, full of attraction to all persons interested in Celtic subjects. The principal articles in the present number are the following: (1), On the Disappearance of the Gaulish Language in Galatia, by G. Perrot; (2), Fionn's Enchantment (in Gaelic and English), by J. F. Campbell; (3), Welsh Phonology, by John Peter; (4), Phonetic Study on the Breton Dialect of Vannes, being a continuation from the first number, by H. d'Arbois de Jubainville; (5), St. Tryphin and Hirland, by Reinhold Köhler; (6), Traditions and Superstitions of Lower Brittany, by R. F. Le Men; (7), Proverbs and Sayings of Lower Brittany, by L. F. Sauvé; (8), Miscellanies, embracing mythological Notes on the Luchorpan, the Rosuall, the Names for God, Cenn Cruaich, Spirits speaking from Weapons, the Bull-Feast, and Man Octipartite, by Whitley Stokes; an Autograph of Marianus Scottus, by W. Wattenbach; a small grammatical work of Sedulius, by Ch. Thurot; on the Etymology of the Name of Abelard, by Ernest Renan; Zeuss and the Cambray MS. of the Ecclesiastical History of the Franks, by H. d'Arbois de Jubainville; and a Note by the Editor on Mr. Hennessy's article in the previous number, on the Irish Goddess of War; (9), Review; (10), Chronicle; (11), Ar Vamm Glanv, a Breton lay on the war, with a literal French translation, by F. M. Ann Uc'hel (Luzel). All the articles, excepting those of Mr. Campbell, Mr. Peter, and Mr. Whitley Stokes, which are in English, are written in French. Once more we strongly recommend this Review to the notice of our readers, and sincerely trust that the Principality, on which it has special claims, will give it nothing less than its full quota of support.

THE Rev. Robert Williams, Rector of Rhyd y Croesau, near Oswestry, author of the *Lexicon Cornu-Britannicum*, has ready for publication *Selections from the Hengwrt MSS.*, now preserved at Peniarth, containing the following very important mediæval prose writings:—1, Y Greal, from the unique MS. of the fifteenth century; 2, Gestis of Charlemagne; 3, Bown o Hamtwn; 4, Lucidar or Elucidarius; 5, Ymborth yr Enaid; 6, Purdan Padrig; 7, Buchedd Mair Wryyf; 8, Efengyl Nicodemus; and others. The originals, which are written in very pure and idiomatic Welsh, will be accompanied by English translations and illustrated with notes. As the work will be supplied to none but subscribers, we would impress upon members and others the necessity of forwarding their names to the Editor, as above, with as little delay as possible. It will, we understand, be issued in half volumes, at 10s. 6d. each; but we have not been informed of how many volumes it is to consist. We may have more to say of this important addition to Cambrian literature in a future number.

CELTIC scholars will be glad to learn that the Cornish drama, *Beunans Meriasek*, discovered some three years ago among the MSS. at Peniarth, and described in our pages (*Arch. Camb.*, third series, vol. xv, p. 408) by the Rev. Robert Williams, is now passing through the press under the able editorship of Dr. Whitley Stokes, and will shortly be published. A literal English version, with philological notes, will accompany the original Cornish.

THERE is a Breton work now in the press, to be published next spring, by Mrs. Legoffic, Lannion, which will have some interest for the literary world at large. It is a mystery (*Trajedï*, as the Bretons call it), the subject of which is the well-known Purgatory of St. Patrick. The most striking peculiarity of this mystery is that a few scenes are nearly identical with some passages in a drama of Calderon, who has treated the same subject. It will be interesting to trace these resemblances to an original work. The mystery will be published without French translation, as it is intended for the Breton-reading public only. Bretons are very fond of reading and of performing mysteries; but when such a performance takes place in some Breton village, it is apt to pass unnoticed even in France.—*Academy*.

M. GAIDOZ, in the *Revue des deux Mondes*, publishes some interesting translations of the Breton poetry inspired by the events of the late war; which appears in most cases to have been written, not by the people, but certainly for it, since the *bourgeoisie* look down on their native idiom. The writer believes that the Breton peasants, like the Welsh, learn to read readily if they had books in their own language, and it is curious that the Legitimists and Republicans have to bid against each other in *patois* for the country vote. The manifestoes of the former are said to be the best models of style, as many of the clergy have made a special study of Breton literature.—*Academy*.

WELSH GLOSSES.—We have been informed that about a hundred and fifty Welsh Glosses of the eighth century, hitherto unknown, have lately been discovered in one of the MSS. in the University Library at Cambridge. They are said to be quite legible; and if the date assigned to them be correct, they must be as old as, if not older than, any documents of the kind that have as yet been made public. Their publication should not be delayed, as they cannot but prove highly valuable for Celtic philology.

OUR FIRST SERIES.—A member wishes to meet with a complete set of the First Series of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, either in numbers as published, or in volumes uniformly bound in cloth covers. Communications on the subject to be addressed to the Editor.

In addition to the *errata* appended to vol. ii (see p. 346), the members are requested to add (p. 332, line 6 from top), for "greater" read "guestern".

Collectanea.

DR. ANGUS SMITH has discovered on Loch Etive the remains of a lake dwelling, the platform of which is 60 ft. in diameter, with the dwelling in the middle, 50 ft. in length by 28 ft. in breadth. He has also discovered in a large cairn a megalithic structure of two chambers connected by a narrow passage.

"AN ANTIQUARY" has written to the *Times* to complain that a large three-storied brick house has been erected at the foot of the Eagle Tower, Carnarvon Castle, and not only in the old moat, but actually within the original wall that protected it.

A CHAMBERED TUMULUS.—A stone cairn, 130 ft. long, has been excavated by Mr. J. S. Phené on the Duke of Argyll's estate at Ach-na-goul, near Inverary. The excavations brought to light a series of chambers, some sepulchral, 70 ft. in length, with evidences of cremation throughout. Some incised stones, with cup and ring marks and fragments of pottery, were also discovered. A large mound, 300 ft. long, has been examined on the estate of Mr. Murray Allen, of Glen Feachan. The mound is shaped exactly like a huge saurian. In the head formed by a cairn was a megalithic chamber containing burnt bones, charcoal, a beautifully formed flint instrument, and burnt hazel-nuts. On the peat moss being removed, the spine of the animal form was traced of careful construction with regular and symmetrically placed stones. Mr. Phené, who discovered the mound, is of the opinion that it is connected with the earliest occupation of Britain and an evidence of serpent worship.

MR. A. W. FRANKS writes to the *Times* that in Drenthe, one of the least wealthy provinces of Holland, are fifty-four megalithic monuments formed of huge boulders, and resembling our cromlechs. They are locally known as "Hunns-bedden," or "Huns-beds." Now, in 1868 these remains were threatened with destruction, which, being made known to the States of Drenthe and the Dutch Government, funds were placed by the latter at the disposal of the Governor of Drenthe, who, by tact and good management, secured for the province or for the Government, forty-one of these monuments, which are confided to the care of a commission, and their preservation is recommended to the burgomasters of the communes in which they are situate. Mr. Franks remarks, very fitly: "If in so small a country as Holland such efforts can be made for the preservation of ancient remains, there seems no reason why in England something similar should not be attempted." Apropos of Abury, we are glad

to learn that the threatened destruction of this far-famed temple will be averted; the proprietor of the monument, Mr. Edwards of Pewsey, having consented to set aside the arrangements made for building on the site, which he is willing to sell on reasonable terms, so that it may be secured from future risk; and a movement has been commenced for the purchase. Yet little of Abury remains. In the time of Charles II it was nearly perfect. There were then standing between two hundred and three hundred stones; all that now remains of this wonderful monument and of the two avenues to it, each nearly a mile in length, are about two-thirds of the great circular earthen mound by which it was enclosed, and about twenty of the stones. The rest have been utilised by the villagers to build their cottages, erect their parish church, make bridges, stone fences, and mend the roads. It is said that a beershop was built out of a single stone.

ONE of the Scotch papers states that the foundations of a crannoge, or lake-dwelling, have been discovered on a small circular island at the south end of the Black Loch, Castle Kennedy. In 1855-6, by the draining of Dowalton Loch, in the same county, several crannoges were exposed. Crannoges were in use in Ireland down to the seventeenth century.

SEVERAL barrows have recently been opened on Farthing Down, in the parish of Coulsdon, close on the left of the South Eastern Railway, between Caterham Junction and Merstham, in Surrey. Manning, writing in 1805, mentions that about forty years before one barrow had been opened and a perfect skeleton found; the same historian speaks of some ancient earthworks at the same place, consisting of a double bank and ditch, traces of which may still be seen. On the present occasion eight barrows were opened by Mr. J. Wickham Flower, of Croydon; Mr. Austin, Secretary of the Surrey Archaeological Society; and Mr. G. Leveson Gower, F.S.A. In four of the barrows, which had already been opened, nothing was found. In the next were two perfect skeletons, lying side by side, about three inches apart, apparently those of a male and female, one of the two being smaller than the other. The two next disclosed perfect skeletons, probably of males. In one barrow only, in which was a very small skeleton, measuring about five feet three inches, were found two bronze pins, about two inches long, lying close to the skull, and an iron knife. The interments had all these features in common. The skeletons lay in the solid chalk, at the depth of three feet eight inches, extended at full length, with the arms close to the sides, the head to the west, the feet to the east. The bones and skulls were in remarkable preservation, and every tooth, both in the upper and lower jaws, in most cases, perfect. The skulls have been submitted to Professor Rolleston, and will probably indicate the race to which they belong. Several more barrows on the Down will shortly be

opened. The parish abounds with ancient remains, some probably British, others Roman. Stane Street passed through Coulsdon from Sussex; and Wall Street is mentioned in the Chertsey Ledger Book as in Coulsdon.

MR. J. W. FLOWER has read to the Anthropological Institute a paper "On the relative Ages of the Flint and Stone Implement Period in England," with specimens, proposing to show that, according to recent discoveries, the arrangement hitherto adopted of regarding the prehistoric stone period in England as divisible into the Palæolithic and Neolithic, is inadequate; and that, as well on geological as on palæontological and archæological grounds, the Drift Period is separable by a vast interval from that of the bone caves, as the Cave Period is separable from the Tumulus or Barrow Period. The author adduced various reasons for believing that the implements were made and the drift gravel was thrown down long before this island was severed from the Continent, and that thus before that event both countries were inhabited. He also contended that the implements could not have been transported (if transported at all) by fluvial action to the places in which they are found by any rivers flowing into the same channel and draining the same area as now. Mr. Flower also showed that the use of bronze was common to both the Palæolithic and Neolithic Periods, and could not be regarded, therefore, as it usually has been, as distinct from and posterior to both; and, in conclusion, he suggested that the Drift Period might properly be termed Palæolithic, that of the caves as Archaic, that of the tumuli as Prehistoric, that of the polished stones as Neolithic.

THE Archæological Institute has taken up the "conservation of monuments" in this country, and proposes that all the churches containing heraldry should be examined, and a record of them made.

FLINT and polished stone weapons have lately been dug up near a mound cromlech in Finistère, on the coast, not far from Audierne. No flint exists in the district.

Falcon'.—Map Cunga viiid. ob., Joh'i de Hib'n' viiid., Ric'o de Linton' viiid., Dd' de Salle viiid. S'm' iis. viiid.

Car' p' t'ram.—Galfrido Pistori carianti pet'as de mari usq' Cast'm cum una carecta et uno equo p' iiii'or dies et di' ip'o capient' p' diem iiiiid., xviid.; Nich'us Cissori carianti pet'as de mari usq' Cast'm cum una carecta et uno equo p' iiii'or dies et di' ip'o capiente p' diem iiiiid., xviid. S'm' iis.

Car' p' Mare'.—Ph'o ap Tuder' carianti pet'as de q'arr' R. cum uno batello R. usq' Cast'm de Bello Mar' p' iiii tidas capienti p' tidam xiiiid., iis. iiiiid. S'm' pat'.

P'b'. S'm' tol' sup'a xlis. xid. ob.

(In dorso.) S'm' tol' isti' mens' xli. xiii. id. P'b'.

30.—Soluc'o f'e'a p' opac'onib' Cast'i De Bello Mar' Die D'nica iiii'a die Maii Anno Regni Reg' E. xiii'o p' sept' p'cedente.

Cem'.—Vacat' q'r' ex'a op'ac'es'. Edmundo de Wyrwode, iis. iid., Rad'o de Wyche iis. q', Ric'o de Beche iis. q', Joh'i de Stinyngton iis. q'. S'm' viiis. iid. o. q'.

Cl'icus.—Joh'i de Lincoln' xxd. S'm' pat'.

Cubit'.—Joh'i de Grene xxiid. ob., Walt'o de Carleton' xxiid. ob., Nich'o de Felmisham xviid. ob., Thome le Lymbrinner xxiid. S'm' vis. vid. o.

Fab'.—Steph'o Fabro op'anti xvi spik' p' molendino Cast'i emendanti j ax' (rep'anti et asc'anti usticia Cem' Cubit' et q'arr') R. de iiii pecis ferri et iiii gadd' ac' R. xxiid. ob., Ric'o de Hib'n' xd. S'm' iis. viiid. o.

Carp'.—Joh'i de Mere iis. id. S'm' pat'.

Bayard'.—Ade le Galeys xd., Steph'o de Walingford' xd. S'm' xxd.

Falcon'.—Map Cunga viiid. ob. q', Joh'i de Hib'n' viiid. ob., Ric'o de Linton' viiid. ob., Dd' de Salle viiid. ob. S'm' iis. viiid. q'.

Qarr'.—Joh'i de Gray xxiid., Tanq'aret' ap Ad' xvd., Cadogan' ap Ad' xd., Jevan ap Grimmok' xd. S'm' iis. id.

Car' p' t'ram.—Galfrido Pistori carianti pet'as de Mari usq' Cast'm cum una carecta et uno equo p' iiii'or dies ip'o capient' p' die' iiiiid., xvid.; Nich'o Cissori carianti pet'as de Mari usq' Castrum cum una carecta et uno equo p' iiii'or dies ip'o cap' p' die' iiiiid., xvid. S'm' iis. viiid.

Car' p' Mare'.—Ph'o ap Tuder' carianti pet'as de qarr' R. cum uno batello R. usq' Cast'm de Bello Marisco p' v tidas ip'o capiente p' tidam xiiiid., vs. vd. S'm' pat'.

Empt'.—In una cabula empt' p' batello op'u' p'c' ixs. vid., ixs. vid.; in duob' coler' empt' p' bayard' iiiiid. S'm' ixs. xid.

Empt' clav'.—In xv m'l' de double-bordnail empt' p'c' millene iis. iiiiid., is.; In vi m'l' docco de hachnayl' empt' p'c' millene iis. vid., xviis. iiiiid.; in xl lb. stanni p'c' lb. iiiiid. ob., xis. viiid.; in iii copl' cinglor' empt' p' bayardar' p'c' coupl' iis. iiiiid., xs.; in ix c. iiii^{xx} iiii de cornib' cap'inis p'c' centene iis. vid., xxiis. viiid. P'b'. S'm' exiis. viid.

S'm' to'l' sup'a viiid. xxiid. P'b'.

(In dorso.)—Ma'.

31.—Soluc'o f'e'a p' op'ac'onib' Cast'i De Bello Marisco Die D'nica xi'o die Maii Anno R. R. E. xiii'o p' septimana p'cedente.

Cem'.—Vacat' q'r' exa' op'ac'es' viis. Edmundo de Wyrwode iis. iid., Rad'o de Wyche iis. q', Ric'o de Beche iis. q', Joh'i de Stinyngton iis. q'. S'm' viiis. iid. o. q'.

Cl'icus.—Joh'i de Lincoln' xxd. S'm' pat'.

Cubit'.—Joh'i de Grene *xxiiid. ob.*, Walt'o de Carleton' *xxiiid. ob.*, Nich'o de Felmish'm *xviid. ob.* S'm' vs. *iiiid.*

Fab'.—Steph'o Fabro op'anti *lvii grossos spik' p' molendino Cast'i emendanti unu' martellu' et unu' mattok' rep'anti et asc'anti usticia Cem' Cubit' et quarr' R. de iiii pec' ferri v gadd' ac' R., xxiid. ob.*; Ric'o de Hib'n' *xd. S'm' iis. viiid. o.*

Carp'.—Joh'i de Mere *iis. id.* S'm' pat'.

Bayard'.—Ade le Galeys *xd.*, Steph'o de Walyngford' *xd.* S'm' *xxd.*

Falcon'.—Map Cunga *viid. ob. q'*, Joh'i de Hib'n' *viid. ob.*, Ric'o de Linton *viid. ob.*, Dd' de Salle *viid. ob.* S'm' *iis. viiid. q'.*

Q'arr'.—Tanq'aret' ap Ad' *xvd.*, Joh'i de Gray *xxiiid.*, Jevan ap Grimmok' *xd.*, Cadogan ap Ad' *xd.* S'm' *iiiis. id.*

Car' p' t'ra'.—Galfrido Pistori carianti pet'as de Mari usq' Castrum cum una carecta et uno equo p' *iii dies ip'o capiente p' diem iiiid., xxiid.*; Nich'o Cissori cariant' pet'as de Mari usq' Cast'm cum una carecta et uno equo p' *iii dies ip'o capiente p' diem iiiid., xxiid.* S'm' *iis.*

Car' p' Mare'.—Ph'o ap Tuder carianti pet'as de Quarr' R. cum uno Batello R. usq' Cast'm de Bello Mar' p' *vi tidas ip'o capiente p' tida' xxiid., vis. vid.* S'm' pat'.

Empt'.—In *iiii'or pell' p'gameni empt' vid., in iiii lib. stan'i empt' p' cill' et aliis op'ib' p'c' libre iiiid., xxiid.*; in quatuor coler' empt' p' bayard' *iiid.*; in *x doliis carbonu' marttinor' empt' de Amano ap Jevan p'c' doli iis. iid., xxis. viiid.*; in incausto empt' *iid.* S'm' *xxiiis. viid.*

Vac' q'r' sine Warr' *xiid.*

P'b'. S'm' tol' sup'a *lxs. viid.*

32.—Soluc'o f'e'a p' op'ac'onib' Cast'i De Bello Marisco Die D'nica *xviii'o Die Maii Anno Regni R. E. xlii'o.*

Cem'.—Va' q'r' exa' op'ac'. Edmundo de Wyrwode *iis. viid.*, Rad'o de Wyche *iis. vd.*, Ric'o de Beche *iis. vd.*, Joh'i de Stinyngton *iis. vd.* S'm' *ixs. xd.* Cl'icus.—Joh'i de Lincoln *xxd.* S'm' pat'.

Cubitores.—Joh'i de Grene *iis. iiiid.*, Walt'o de Carleton' *iis. iiiid.*, Nich'o de Felmish'm *xxid.* S'm' *vis. vd.*

Fabr'.—Steph'o Fabro opanti *x ligamina ferr' j c. spik' p' molendino Cast'i una catena ferri j knull'a ferri et j secur' p' Cem' emendanti rep'anti et asc'anti usticia Cem' Cubit' et q'rr' R. de xii pec' ferri et de iiii gadd' ac' Reg' iis. iiiid.*; Ric'o de Hib'n' *xiid.* S'm' *iiiis. iiiid.*

Carp'.—Joh'i de Mere *iis. vid.* S'm' pat'.

Bayard'.—Ade le Galeis *xiid.*, Steph'o de Walyngford' *xiid.* S'm' *iis.*

Falcon'.—Map Cunga *xd.*, Joh'i de Hib'n' *ixd.*, Ric'o de Linton' *xd.*, Dd' de Salle, *viid. ob.* S'm' *iiiis. ob.*

Quarr'.—Tanq'aret' ap Ad' *xviid.*, Joh'i de Gray *xvid.*, Jevan ap Grimmok' *xiid.*, Cadogan ap Ad' *xiid.* S'm' *iiiis. xd.*

Car' p' t'ram.—Galfrido Pistori carianti pet'as de Mari usq' Cast'm cum una car'cta et et uno equo p' *v dies et di' ip'o capiente p' diem iiiid., xxiid.*; Nich'o Cissori carianti pet'as de mari usq' Cast'm cum una carecta et uno equo p' *v dies et di' ip'o capiente p' diem iiiid., xxiid.* S'm' *iiiis. viiid.*

Car' p' Mare'.—Ph'o ap Tuder carianti pet'as de quarr' Regis cum uno batello R. usq' Cast'm de Bello Mar' p' *vi tid' ip'o capiente p' tidam xxiid., vis. vid.* S'm' pat'.

Empt'.—In *vii doliis et di' carbonu' marttino' empt' p'c' doli iis. iid., xvii. iiiid.* S'm' pat'.

P'b'. S'm' to'l' sup'a *lixs. xid. o.*

33.—Soluc'o f'e'a p' op'ac'onib' Cast'i De Bell'o Mar' Die D'nica xxv'to die Maii Anno Regni R. E. xiii'o p' sept' p'cedente.

Cem'.—Mag'ro Nich'o de Derneford viis., Edmundo de Wyrwode xvid., Rad'o de Wyche xiiid. ob., Ric'o de Beche xiiid. ob. S'm' xs. ix.

Cl'icus.—Joh'i de Lincoln' xxd. S'm' pat'.

Cubit'.—Joh'i de Grene xviii., Walt'o de Carleton' xiiid., Nich'o de Fel-mish'm xiiid. S'm' iis. xd.

Fabr'.—Steph'o Fabro op'anti unu' amilu' ferr' j crok' p' molendino Cast'i duo ligamina ferr' j spik' p' eodem molendino et eme'danti rep'anti et asc'anti usticia Cem' Cubito' et quarr' R. de iiii pec' ferri et de vi gadd' ac' R. xiiid. ob.; Ric'o de Hib'n vid. S'm' xixd. ob.

Carp'.—Joh'i de Mere xvd. S'm' pat'.

Bayard'.—Ad'e le Galeis vid., Steph'o de Walingford vid. S'm' xiiid.

Falcon'.—Map Cunga vd., Ric'o de Linton' vd. ob., Dd' de Salle iiiiid. ob., Joh'i de Hib'n iiiiid. ob. S'm' xixd. ob.

Q'arr'.—Tanq'aret' ap Ad' xiiid., Joh'i de Gray viiid., Jevan ap Grymmok' viiid., Cadogan ap Ad' viiid. S'm' iis.

Car' p' t'ram.—Galfrido Pistori carianti pet'as de Mari usq' Cast'm cum una car'cta et uno equo p' ii dies et di' capienti p' diem iiiiid., xd.; Nich'o Cissori carianti pet'as de Mari usq' Cast'm cum una carecta et uno equo p' ii dies et di' capienti p' diem iiiiid., xd. S'm' xxd.

Car' p' Mare.—Ph'o ap Tudor carianti pet'as de Q'arr' R. cum uno batello S'm' tol' sup'a xxxis. xd. P'b'.

R. usq' Cast'm de Bello Marisco p' v tidas cap' p' tida' xiiid., vs. vd. S'm' pat'.

(In dorso.) S'm' to'l' isti mens' xlvii. xiiis. vd. o. P'b'.

34.—Soluc'o f'e'a p' op'ac'onib' Cast'i De Bello Mar' Die D'nica p'imo die Junii Anno R. Regis Edwardi xiii'o p' sept' p'cedente.

Cem'.—Mag'ro Nich'o de Derneford' viis., Edmundo de Wyrwode iis. iid., Rad'o de Wyche iis. q', Ric'o de Beche iis. q', Joh'i de Stinyngton' iis. q'. S'm' xvs. iid. o. q'.

Cl'ic'.—Joh'i de Lincoln' xxd. S'm' pat'.

Cubit'.—Joh'i de Grene xxiiid. ob., Walt'o de Carleton' xxiiid. ob., Nich'o de Fel-mish'am xviii. ob., Thome le Limbrinner xvd. S'm' vis. viid. o.

Fabr'.—Steph'o Fabro op'anti iiiiir ligamina ferr' j tuel p' forg' D'ni R. xij crok' p' ballistis emendanti j secur' et j mattok' rep'anti et asc'anti usticia Cem' Cubit' et quarr' R. de viii pec' ferri et iiii gadd' ac' R. iis. iiiiid., Ric'o de Hib'n' xd. S'm' iis. id.

Carp'.—Joh'i de Meere xxiiid. S'm' pat'.

Bayard'.—Steph'o de Walingford' xd., Dd' de Salle viid. ob., Ric'o de Linton' viiid. ob., Thome de Karliolo viid. ob., Map Cunga viiid. ob. S'm' iis. vid.

Sarr'.—Jockin Saier xd., Ade le Galeis xd. S'm' xxd.

Q'arr'.—Tanq'aret' ap Ad' xvd., Joh'i de Gray xiiid., Jevan ap Grimmok' xd., Cadogan ap Ad' xd. S'm' iis. id.

Car' p' t'ram.—Galfrido Pistori carianti pet'as de Mar' usq' Castrum cum una car'cta et uno equo p' iii dies et di' cap' p' diem iiiiid., xiiid.; Nich'o Cissori carianti pet'as de Mari usq' Cast'm cum una car'cta et uno equo p' iiii dies et di' capienti p' diem iiiiid., xiiid. S'm' iis. iiiiid.

Car' p' Mare.—Ph'o ap Tudor carianti pet'as de q'rr' R. cu' cum uno batello R. usq' Cast'm de Bello Mar' p' iii tidas capienti p' tidam xiiid., iis. iiiiid. S'm' pat'.

Empt'.—In viii bord' empt' p' bayard' p'c' borde' iid., xviid.; in succisione busce et caria'g' ejusd' a foresta de Aber usq' mare p' corali calc' iiis. S'm' vs. iiiid.

S'm' to'l' sup'a xlviii. viiid. q'. P'b'.

(In dorso).—Junius.

35.—Soluc'o f'e'a p' op'ac'onib' Cast'i De Bello Mar' Die D'nica viii'o die Jun' Anno Regni R. E. xiii'o p' sept' p'cedente.

Cem'.—Mag'ro Nich'o de Derneford' viis., Edmundo de Wyrwode iis. viid., Rad'o de Wyche iis. vd., Ric'o de Beche iis. vd., Joh'i de Stinyngton' iis. vd. S'm' xvis. xd.

Cl'icus.—Joh'i de Lincoln' xxd. S'm' pat'.

Cubit'.—Joh'i de Grene iis. iiiid., Walt'o de Carleton' iis. iiiid., Nich'o de Felmish'am xxiid., Thome le Lymbrinner xviiiid. S'm' viis. xid.

Fab'.—Steph'o Fab' op'anti iiiii gross' barr' ferri p' hosc't' iii ligamina ferr' p' molendino Castri emendanti rep'anti et asc'anti usticia Cem' Cubit' et quarr' R. de xv peciis ferri et xi gadd' ac' R. iis. id. o.; Ric'o de Oreton' garcor' ej' xxiid. S'm' iiis. id. ob.

Carp'.—Joh'i de Mere iis. id. S'm' pat'.

Bayard'.—Steph'o de Walingford' xxiid., Rob'to Besse xxiid., Simoni le Rede xxiid.

Falcon'.—Map Cunga xd., Ade le Bedel ixid., Ric'o de Linton' ixid., Dd' de Salle ixid., Thome de Karliolo ixid., Dd' Gogh' custod' busc' R. p. j noctam id. S'm' vis. xid.

Sarr'.—Yockin Saier xxiid., Ade le Galeis xxiid. S'm' iis.

Quarr'.—Tanq'aret' ap Ad' xviiiid., Joh'i de Gray xvid., Jevan' ap Grimmok' xxiid. Cadogan ap Ad' xxiid. S'm' iiis. xd.

Car' p' t'ram.—Galfrido Pistori carianti pet'as de Mari usq' Castrum cum una carecta et uno equo p' v dies et di' cap' p' die' iiiid., xxiid.; Nich'o Cis-sori carianti pet'as de Mar' usq' Cast'm cum una carecta et uno equo p' v dies et di' cap' p' diem iiiid. xxiid. S'm' iiis. viiid.

Car' p' Mare.—Pho' ap Tuder' carianti pet'as de q'arr' R. cum uno batello R. usq' Cast'm de Bello Mar' p' ix tidas capient' p' tidam xxiid., ix. ixid. S'm' pat'.

Empt'.—In j lyn' cord' empt' p'c' iiiid., iiiid. S'm' pat'.

Op'ant' ad tasch'.—Ade de Bristowe op'ant' ad tasch'm v pedes fenest'ar' cap' p' pede' iiiid., xvd. S'm' pat'.

S'm' to'l' sup'a lxs. iiiid. ob. P'b'.

36.—Soluc'o f'e'a p' op'ac'onib' Cast'i de Bello Mar' Die D'nica xv die Jun' Anno R. E. E. xiii'o p' sept' p'cedente.

Cem'.—Mag'ro Nich'o de Derneford' viis., Edmundo de Wyrwode iis. viid., Radulpho de Wyche iis. vd., Ricardo de Beche iis. vd., Joh'i de Stinyngton iis. vd. S'm' xvis. xd.

Cl'icus.—Joh'i de Lincoln' xxd. S'm' pat'.

Cubit'.—Joh'i de Grene iis. iiiid., Walt'o de Carleton' iis. iiiid., Nich'o de Felmish'am xxiid., Thome le Limberner xviiiid., Ade Bedel xxiid. S'm' viis. xid.

Fab'.—Steph'o Fab' op'anti ii pik' p' molendino Cast'i j c. spik' p' majore num'u' p' eodem molendino ii ligamina ferr' p' eodem j grossum stapul' ferr' cu' uno anulo ferr' p' navis tenend' in portu' Cast'i unu' mattok' emendanti j ancor' rep'anti et asc'anti usticia Cem' Cubit' et q'arr' R. de xxi pec' f'ri et iiiii gadd' ac' R. iis. iiiid.; Ricardo de Oreton xxiid. S'm' iiis. iiiid.

Carp'.—Joh'i de Mere iis. vid. S'm' pat'.

Baiard'.—Yockin Saier xiiid., Ade le Galeis xiiid., Rob'to Besse xiiid., Simoni le Rede vid.

Falcon'.—Map Cunga xd., Ric'o de Linton' xd., Dd' de Salle ix. S'm' vs. xid.

Quarr'.—Tanq'aret' ap Ad' xviiiid., Joh'i de Gray xvid., Jevan ap Grimmok' xiiid., Cadogan ap Ad' xiiid. S'm' iiii. x.

Car' p' t'ram.—Galfrido Pistori car' pet'as de Mari usq' Cast'm cum una carecta et uno equo p' iiii'or dies et di' capienti p' diem iiiiid., xviiiid.; Nich'o Cissori car' pet'as de Mari usq' Cast'm cum una carecta et uno equo p' iiii'or dies et di' cap' p' diem iiiiid., xviiiid. S'm' iiii.

Car' p' Mare.—Ph'o ap Tuder car' pet'as de q'arr' R. cum uno batello R. usq' Cast'm de Bello Mar' p' vi tidas cap' p' tida' xiiid., vis. vid. S'm' pat'.

Empt'.—In j. c. de thacheborde p' majorem num'um empt' de Deikm Catt' p' op'ib' D'ni R. iis. vid.; in v. courb' empt' p' rota molendin' iis. vid.; in vi remis empt' p' batello ep'u' p' c' remi iid. ob., xvd.; in xx lb. eris' empt' p' op'ib' D'ni R. p' c' libre iid. ob., iiii. iid. S'm' xis. vd.

Op'ant' ad tasch'.—Ade de Bristowe op'anti ad tasch'am iiii'or pedes fenest'ar' cap' p' pede iiiiid., xiiid. S'm' pat'.

S'm' to'l' sup'a lxvs. xd. P'b'.

37.—Soluc'o f'e'a p' opac'onib' Cast'i de Bello Mar' die' D'nica xxiio die Jun' Anno Regni R. E. xiii'o p' sept' p'cedente.

Cem'.—Mag'ro Nich'o de Derneford' viis., Edmundo de Wyrwode iis. viiid., Radulpho de Wyche iis. vd., Ricardo de Beche iis. vd., Joh'i de Stinyngton' iis. vd. S'm' xv. xd. P'b'.

Cl'icus.—Joh'i de Lincoln xxd. S'm' pat'.

Cubitores.—Joh'i de Grene iis. iiiiid., Walt'o de Carleton' iis. iiiiid., Nich'o de Felmish'am xxiid., Ade le Bedel xiiid. S'm' viis. vd. P'b'.

Fabri.—Steph'o Fabro op'anti unu' ligamen ferr' ii hokes p' quodam hostio l. clavos p' molendino et emendanti rep'anti et asc'anti usticia Cem' Cubit' et quarr' R. de vii pec' ferr' et iiii gadd' ac' R. iis. iid.; Ric'o de Oreton' xxiid. S'm' iiii. iid. P'b'.

Carpent'.—Joh'i de Mere iis. vid. S'm' pat'.

Bayard'.—Yockin Saier xiiid., Simoni le Rede xiiid., Hervico de Covene xiiid., Ade le Galeys xiiid., Rob'to Besse xiiid.

Falcon'.—Map Cunga xd., Ric'o de Linton' xd., David' de Salle ix. S'm' viis. vd. P'b'.

Quarr'.—Tanq'aret' ap Ad' xviiiid., Joh'i de Gray xvid., Jevan ap Grimmok' xiiid., Cadogan ap Ad' xiiid., Walt'o de Kanke iid. S'm' vs. P'b'.

Car' p' t'ra'.—Galfrido Pistori carianti pet'as de Mari usq' Cast'm cum una car'cta et uno equo p' v dies et di' capienti p' diem iiiiid., xxiid.; Nich'o Cissori carianti pet'as de Mari usq' Cast'm cu' una car'cta et uno equo p' v dies et di' capienti p' diem iiiiid., xxiid. S'm' iiii. viiid. P'b'.

Car' p' Mare.—Ph'o ap Tuder carianti pet'as de q'rr' Regis cum uno batello R. usq' Cast'm p' vi tidas ip'o capiente p' tidam xxiid., vis. vid. S'm' pat'.

Op'ant' ad tasch'.—Ad' de Bristowe op'anti ad tasch'm iii pedes et di' fenest'ar' capienti p' pede iiiiid., xd. ob. S'm' pat'.

Empt'.—In c. de plaunk' bord' empt' p' op'ibus D'ni R. viis. vid.; in una duodena p'gameni empt' p' rotul' opu' xxd. S'm' ix. iid.

S'm' to'l' sup'a lxiiiis. iid. ob. P'b'.

38.—Soluc'o f'e'a p' op'aconib' Cast'i de Bello Marisco Die D'nica xxix die Jun' Anno R. E. xiii'o p' sept' p'cedente'.

Cem'.—Mag'ro Nich'o de Derneford' viis., Edmundo de Wyrwode iis. viid., Radulpho de Wyche iis. vd., Ric'o de Beche iis. vd., Joh'i de Stinyngton iis. vd. S'm' xvīs. xd. P'b'.

Cl'icus.—Joh'i de Lincoln' xxd. S'm' pat'.

Cubitores.—Joh'i de Grene iis. iiiid., Walt'o de Carleton' iis. iiiid., Nich'o de Felmish'am xxiid., Ade le Bedel' xid. S'm' viis. iiiid. P'b'.

Fab'.—Steph'o Fabro op'anti iii'or hok' ferri p' fenestris et emendanti ii wegges j nattok' p' pet'is frangend' et j tong' p' fab'ica D'ni rep'anti et asc'anti usticia Cem' Cubit' et q'rr' R. de vi pec' ferri et iii' gadd' ac' R. iis. iiiid.; Ric'o de Oرتون' xxiid. S'm' iis. iiiid. P'b'.

Carpent'.—Joh'i de Mere iis. vid. S'm' pat'.

Baiard'.—Yockin Saier xxiid., Rob'to Besse xxiid., Simoni le Rede xxiid., Hervico de Covene xxiid., Ade le Galeis xid. Joh'i de Hib'n' xid.

Falcon'.—Map Cunga xid., Ric'o de Linton xid., David de Salle ixid. S'm' viiis. id. P'b'.

Quarr'.—Tanq'aret' ad Ad' xviiiid., Joh'i de Gray xvid., Jevan ap Grimmok' xxiid., Cadogan ap Ad' xxiid. S'm' iis. xid. P'b'.

Car' p' tra'.—Galfrido Pistori carianti pet'as cu' una carecta et uno equo p' iii'or dies capienti p' diem iiiid., xvid.; Nich'o Cissori carianti pet'as cum j carecta et j equo p' iii'or dies capienti p' diem iiiid., xvid. S'm' iis. viiid. P'b'.

Car' p' Mar'.—Ph'o ap Tuder carianti pet'as de q'rr' R. cum uno batello R. usq' Castrum p' vii tidas cap' p' tida' xxiid., viis. viid.

Carp'.—Map Sigin op'anti iii'or remos p' batello op'u' capienti iiiid. S'm' pat'.

Empt'.—In poll' et virgis empt' p' batello op'u' p' shalfald' fac' iis. S'm' pat'.

Op'ant' ad tasch'.—Ade de Bristowe op'anti ad tasch'm ii pedes fenest'r' cap' p' pede iiiid., vid. S'm' pat'.

S'm' to'l' sup'a lviis. viid. P'b'.

(In dorso).—S'm' to'l' isti' mens' xxiid. viis. viid. q'. P'b'.

39.—Soluc'o f'e'a p' op'ac'onib' Cast'i de Bello Mar' die D'nica vi'to die Julii Anno Regni R. E. xiii'o de sept' p'cedente.

Cem'.—Mag'ro Nich'o de Derneford' viis., Edmundo de Wyrwode iis. viid., Radulpho de Wyche iis. vd., Ric'o de Beche iis. vd., Joh'i de Stinyngton iis. vd. S'm' xvīs. xd.

Cl'icus.—Joh'i de Lincoln' xxd. S'm' pat'.

Cubitores.—Walt'o de Carleton' iis. iiiid., Joh'i de Grene iis. iiiid., Nich'o de Felmish'am xxiid., Ade le Bedel' xxiid. S'm' viis. vd.

Fab'.—Steph'o Fabro op'anti iii' hok' p' fenest'is et xxx spik' emendanti j martellu' p' fabrica D'ni R. rep'anti et asc'anti usticia Cem' Cubit' et q'arr' R. de iii' pec' ferri et ii gadd' ac' R. iis. iiiid.; Ric'o de Oرتون' xxiid. S'm' iis. iiiid.

Carp'.—Joh'i de Mere iis. vid. S'm' pat'.

Baiard'.—Simoni le Rede xxiid., Hervico de Covene xxiid., Joh'i de Hib'n' xxiid., Rob'to Besse xxiid., Ade le Galeis xid. ob., Yockin Saier xid. ob.

Falcon'.—Map Cunga xid., Ric'o de Linton' ixid., David' de Salle ixid. S'm' viiis. iiiid.

Quarr'.—Tanq'aret' ap Ad' xviid., Joh'i de Gray xvid., Jevan ap Grimmok' xxiid., Cadogan ap Ad' xxiid. S'm' iis. ixid.

Car' p' t'ra'.—Galfrido Pistori carianti pet'as de Mari usq' Cast'm cu' una carecta et uno equo p' v dies et di' cap' p' diem *iiiiid.*, *xxiid.*; Nich'o Cissori carianti pet'as de Mari usq' Cast'm cu' una carecta et j equo p' v dies et di' capienti p' diem *iiiiid.*, *xxiid.* S'm' *iiis. viiid.*

Car' p' Mare.—Ph'o ap Tudor' carianti pet'as de q'arr' R. cu' uno batello R. usq' Cast'm p' ix tidas capienti p' tida' *xiid.*, *ixs. ixid.* S'm' pat'.

Empt'.—In sepo empt' *iid.*, in duob' creb' empt' *iid.* S'm' *iiid.*

Op'ant' ad tasch'.—Ade de Bristowe op'anti ad tasch' v pedes et di' fenes-tar' capient' p' pede *iiid.*, *xvid. ob.* S'm' pat'.

S'm' to'l' sup'a *lixs. ixid. ob.* P'b'.

40.—Solue'o f'e'a p' op'ac'onib' Cast'i de Bello Mar' Die D'nica *xiii'o die* Julii Anno Regni R. E. *xiii'o p' sept' p'cedente.*

Cem'.—Mag'ro Nich'o de Derneford' *viis.*, Edmundo de Wyrwode *iis. viid.*, Radulpho de Wych' *iis. vd.*, Ricardo de Beche *iis. vd.*, Joh'i de Stinyngton' *iis. vd.* S'm' *xvis. xd.*

Cl'icus.—Joh'i de Lincoln' *xxd.* S'm' pat'.

Cubitores.—Joh'i de Grene *iis. iiid.*, Walt'o de Carleton' *iis. iiid.*, Nich'o de Felmish'am *xiid.*, Ade le Bedel *xiid.* S'm' *viis. vid.*

Fab'.—Steph'o Fabro op'anti *iiii hok' p' fenest'is emend' ii Wegges p' q'rr'* R. eme'danti *ii secur'* et *j mattok'* rep'anti et asc'anti usticia Cem' Cubit' et q'arr' R. de v pec' ferri et *viii gadd' ac' R. iis. iiii.*; Ric'o de Creton' *xiid.* S'm' *iiis. iiii.*

Carp'.—Joh'i de Mere *iis. vid.* S'm' pat'.

Bayard'.—Simoni le Rede *xiid.*, Hervico de Covenne *xiid.*, Rob'to Besse *xiid.*, Ade le Galeis *xiid.*, Yockin Saier *xiid.*

Falcon'.—Map' Cunga *xd.*, D'd de Salle *ixd.*, Amano Cragh *vid.* S'm' *viis. id.*

Quarr'.—Tanq'aret' ap Ad' *xviid.*, Joh'i de Gray *xvid.*, Jevan ap Grimmok' *xiid.*, Cadogan ap Ad' *xiid.* S'm' *iiis. xd.*

Car' p' t'ra'.—Galfrido Pistori carianti pet'as de Mari usq' Cast'm cu' una carecta et uno eq'o p' *iiii'or* dies et di' cap' p' diem *iiiiid.*, *xviid.*; Nich'o Cissori carianti pet'as de Mari usq' Cast'm cu' una carecta et uno equo p' *iiii'or* dies et di' cap' p' diem *iiiiid.*, *xviid.* S'm' *iiis.*

Car' p' Mar'.—Ph'o ap Tudor' carianti pet'as de q'rr' R. cu' uno batello R. usq' Cast'm p' vi tidas capienti p' tidam *xiid.*, *vis. vid.* S'm' pat'.

Empt'.—In vi doliis carbonu' mar' empt' p'c' doliis *xxiiid.*, *xis. vid.* S'm' pat'.

P'b'. S'm' sumar' p'scriptar' *lxiiiis. viiid.*

41.—Solue'o f'e'a p' opac'onib' Cast'i De Bello Mar' die D'nica *xx'o die* Julii Anno Regni R. E. *xiii'o p' sept' p'cedente.*

Cem'.—Mag'ro Nich'o de Derneford' *viis.*, Edmundo de Wyrwode *iis. viid.*, Radulpho de Wyche *iis. vd.*, Ricardo de Beche *iis. vd.*, Joh'i de Stinyngton' *iis. vd.* S'm' *xvis. xd.* P'b'.

Cl'icus.—Joh'i de Lincoln' *xxd.* S'm' pat'.

Cubitores.—Walt'o de Carleton' *iis. iiid.*, Nich'o de Felmish'am *xiid.*, Ade le Bedel' *xiid.*, Thome le Limbrinner' *xviid.* S'm' *vis. viid.* P'b'.

Fabr'.—Steph'o Fabro op'anti et emendanti anulos p' p'isonatoribus et emendanti unu' martellu' rep'anti et asc'anti usticia Cem' Cubit' et q'arr' R. *iiii'or* pec' ferri et de gadd' ac' R. *iis. iiii.*; Ricardo de Oretton' *xiid.* S'm' *iiis. iiii.* P'b'.

Carpent'.—Joh'i de Mere *iis. vid.* S'm' pat'.

Baiard'.—Ade le Galeis *xiid.*, Yockin Saier *xiid.*, Hervico de Covenne *xiid.*, Rob'to Besse *xiid.*, Simoni le Rede *xiid.*

Falcon'.—Map Cunga *xd.*, Ricardo de Linton *xd.*, David' de Salle *ixd.* S'm' viis. *vd.* P'b'.

Q'arr'.—Tanq'aret' ap Ad' *xviii.*, Joh'i de Gray *xvid.*, Jevan ap Grimmok' *xiiid.*, Cadogan ap Ad' *xiiid.* S'm' *iiiis. xd.* P'b'.

Car' p' t'ra'.—Ph'o Bercario carianti pet'as de Mari usq' Cast'm cum una carecta et uno equo p' v dies et di' capienti p' diem *iiiid. xxiid.*; Nich'o Cissori carianti pet'as de Mari usq' Cast'm cum una carecta et uno equo p' v dies et di' capienti p' diem *iiiid.*, *xxiid.* S'm' *iiis. viiid.* P'b'.

Car' p' Mar'.—Ph'o ap Tuder' carianti pet'as de quarr' R. cum uno batello R. usq' Cast'm p' v tidas cap' p' tidam *xiid.*, *vs. vd.* S'm' pat'.

Empt' ferri et clavor'.—In *xxiiii* duodems ferri empt' p' op'ac'oib' p'd'eis p'c' duodene *xxiiid.*, *xxviii.*; et in v m'l' de senglebordnail' p'c' millene *iis. vid.*, *xiis. vid.*; et in j inclinu' empt' p' fabrica R. *xxs.* S'm' *lxs. vid.* P'b'.

S'm' sumar' sup'a *cxii.*, *viiid.* P'b'.

42.—Soluc'o f'o'a p' op'ac'onib' Cast'i de Bello Mar' Die D'nica *xxvii'o* die Jul' Anno Regni R. E. *xiii'o* p' sept' p'cedente.

Cem'.—Mag'r'o Nich'o de Derneford *viis.*, Edmundo de Wyrwode *iis. iid.*, Radulpho de Wyche *iis. q'*, Ricardo de Beche *iis. q'*, Joh'i de Stinyngton, *iis. q'*. S'm' *xvs. iid. ob. q'*. P'b'.

Cl'icus.—Joh'i de Lincoln' *xxd.* S'm' pat'.

Cubitores.—Walt'o de Carleton' *xxiiid.* ob., Nich'o de Felmish'am *xviiid.*, Ade le Bedel *xd.* S'm' *iiiis. iiiiid.* ob.

Fab'.—Steph'o Fabro op'anti et eme'd' mal' p' q'rr' R. et emendanti ii secur' p' Cem' rep'anti at asc'anti usticia Cem' Cubit' etq'rr' R. de ix pec' ferri et *iiii* gaddes ac' R. *iis. iiiiid.*; Ricardo de Oreton *xd.* S'm' *iiis. id.* P'b'.

Carpent'.—Joh'i de Mere *iis. vid.* S'm' pat'.

Baiard'.—Ade le Galeis *xd.*, Yockin Saier' *xd.*, Hervico de Covene *xd.*, Rob'to Besse *xd.*, Simoni le Rede *xd.*

Falcon'.—Map Cunga *viiid.* ob., Ricardo de Linton' *viiid.* ob., David de Salle *viiid.* ob. S'm' *vis. iid. ob.* P'b'.

Quarr'.—Tanq'aret' ap Ad' *xvd.*, Joh'i de Gray *xiiiid.*, Jevan ap Grimmok' *xd.*, Cadogan ap Ad' *xd.* S'm' *iiiis. id.* P'b'.

Car' p' t'ra'.—Ph'o Bercario carianti pet'as de Mari usq' Cast'm cum una carecta et uno equo p' *iii* dies capienti p' diem *iiiid.*, *xii.*; Nich'o Cissori carianti pet'as de Mari usq' Cast'm cum una carecta et uno equo p' *iii* dies cap' p' diem *iiiid.*, *xiiid.* S'm' *iis.* P'b'.

Car' p' Mar'.—Ph'o ap Tuder' carianti pet'as de q'arr' R. cum uno batello R. usq' Cast'm p' v tidas cap' p' tidam *xiid.*, *vs. vd.* S'm' pat'.

Ade Gogh' op'anti j shalf' p' batell' op'u' *iiiid.* S'm' pat'.

S'm' to'l' sup'a *xliiis. xd.* ob. q' p'b'.

(In dorso.) S'm' to'l' isti mens' *xiiiid.* *iis. q' p'b.* Julius.

43.—Soluc'o f'o'a p' opac'onib' Cast'i de Bello Mar' Die D'nica *iii'o* die Augusti Anno Regni Regis E. *xiii'o* p' sept' p'cedente.

Cem'.—Mag'r'o Nich'o de Derneford' *viis.*, Edmundo de Wyrwode *iis. viiid.*, Radulfo de Wyche *iis. vd.*, Ricardo de Beche *iis. vd.*, Joh'i de Stinyngton' *iis. vd.* S'm' *xvis. xd. p'b.*

Clic'us.—Joh'i de Lincoln' *xxd.* S'm' pat'.

Cubit'.—Walt'o de Carleton' *iis. iiiiid.*, Nich'o de Felmisham *xxid.*, Ade le Bedel *viiid.* S'm' *iiiis. ixd. p'b.*

Fab'.—Steph'o Fabro op'anti *iii* wegges p' quarr' R. et j mattok' emendanti ii gross' mall' ferri fract' p' eadem q'arr' rep'anti et asc'anti usticia Cem'

Cubit' et quarr' R. de xv pec' ferri et vii gadd' ac' R. iis. *iiid.*, Ricardo de Oret'on *xiid.* S'm' *iiis. iiid.* p'b'.

Carpent'.—Joh'i de Mere *iis. vid.* S'm' pat'.

Baiard'.—Ade le Galeis *xiid.*, Yockin Saier *xiid.*, Hervico de Covene *xiid.*, Rob'to Besse *xiid.*, Simoni le Rede *xiid.*

Falcon'.—Map Cunga *xd.*, Ricardo de Linton' *xd.*, D'd' de Salle *ixd.* S'm' *viii. vd.* p'b'.

Quarr'.—Tanq'aret' ap Ad' *xviii.*, Joh'i de Gray *xvid.*, Jevan ap Grimmok' *xiid.*, Cadogan ap Ad' *xiid.* S'm' *iiis. xd.*

Car' p' t'ra'.—Ph'o Pistori carianti pet'as de Mari usq' Cast'm cum una carecta et uno equo p' *iiii'*or dies et di' cap' p' diem *iiid.*, *xviii.*; Nich'o Cissori carianti pet'as de Mari usq' Cast'm cu' una carecta et uno equo p' *iiii'*or dies et di' cap' p' diem *iiid.*, *xviii.* S'm' *iiis.* p'b'.

Cap' p' Mar'.—Ph'o ap Tuder carianti pet'as de qu'rr' R. cum uno batello R. usq' Cast'm p' vii tidas capienti p' tidam *xiid.*, *viii. vid.* S'm' pat'.

Empt' ferri.—In xvi sumag' et *iiii* duodems' ferri quolibet' sumag' continet' xii duodenas ferri et qualibet' duodena continet' vi pecias ferri empt' p' Instauro in Castro p'd'co inde hu'd'o p'c' sumag' *xiiiis.*, *xli.* *viii. vid.* S'm' pat'.

S'm' sumar' sup'a *xiiiis.* *vid.* p'b'.

44.—Soluc'o f'c'a p' op'ac'onib' Cast'i de Bello Mar' Die D'nica x'o die Ang'ta Anno regni R. E. *xiii* p' sept' p'cedente.

Cement'.—Mag'ro Nich'o de Derneford' *viii.*, Edmundo de Wyrwode *iis. vid.*, Radulpho de Wyche *iis. vd.*, Ricardo de Beche *iis. vd.*, Joh'i de Stinyngton *iis. vd.* S'm' *xvis. xd.* p'b'.

Cl'icus.—Joh'i de Lincoln' *xxd.* S'm' pat'.

Cubit'.—Walt'o de Carleton' *iis. iiid.*, Nich'o de Felmish'am *xxid.*, Will'o Broune *xxd.*, Ade le Bedel *xiid.* S'm' *vis. ix.* p'b'.

Fab'.—Steph'o Fabro op'anti emend' duo martella p' Cubit' xx gross' spik' p' batello op'u' et emendanti j secur' rep'anti et asc'anti ustitia Cem' Cubit' et quarr' R. de vii pec' ferri et de vii gadd' ac' R. *iis. iiid.*, Ricardo de Oret'on *xiid.* S'm' *iiis. iiid.* p'b'.

Carpent'.—Joh'i de Mere *iis. vid.* S'm' pat'.

Baiard'.—Ade le Galeis *xiid.*, Yockin Saier' *xiid.*, Hervico de Covene *xiid.*, Simoni le Rede *xiid.*, Rob'to Besse *xiid.*

Falcon'.—Map Cunga *xd.*, Ricardo de Linton' *xd.*, David' de Salle *ixd.* S'm' *viii. vd.* p'b'.

Quarr'.—Tanq'aret' ap Ad' *xviii.*, Joh'i de Gray *xvid.*, Jevan ap Grimmok' *xiid.*, Cadogan ap Ad' *xiid.* S'm' *iiis. xd.* p'b'.

Car' p' t'ra'.—Ph'o Bercario carianti pet'as de Mari usq' Cast'm cum una carecta et uno equo p' v dies et di' cap' p' die *iiid.*, *xxid.*; Nich'o Cissori carianti pet'as de Mari usq' Cast'm cum una carecta et uno equo p' v dies et di' cap' p' die *iiid.*, *xxid.* S'm' *iiis. viiid.* p'b'.

Car' p' Mar'.—Ph'o ap Tuder carianti pet'as de quarr' R. cum uno batello R. usq' Cast'm p' vi tidas cap' p' tida' *xiid.*, *vis. vid.* S'm' pat'.

Op'ar' s'r' bat' R.—Amano Cragh' op'ant' sup' catell' R. facti *vid.* S'm' pat'.

Empt'.—In sepo empt' p' batello op'u' *iiid.*, in ii lib. pic' empt' p' eod' *iiid.* S'm' *viid.*

S'm' tol' sup'a *xiiiis.* *vid.* p'b'.

(In dorso).—Augustus.

45.—Solue'o f'e'a p' op'ac'onib' Cast'i De Bello Mar' die D'nica xvii'o die Aug'ti Anno regni R. E. xiiii'o p' sept' p'ecedente.

Cem'.—Mag'ro Nich'o de Derneford' viis., Edmundo de Wyrwode iis. viid., Radulpho de Wyche iis. vd., Ricardo de Beche iis. vd., Joh'i de Stinyngton iis. vd. S'm' xvis. xd. p'b'.

Cl'icus.—Joh'i de Lincoln' xxd. S'm' p'at'.

Cubit'.—Will'o Broun iis., Walt'o de Carleton' iis. iiiid., Nich'o de Fel-mish'am xxiid., Ade le Bedel xid. S'm' viis. p'b'.

Fab'.—Steph'o Fabro op'anti xx gross' spik' p' ponte Castri j truel et emen-danti ii Wegg' ferri facti rep'anti et asc'anti usticia Cem' Cubit' et q'arr' R. de v pec' ferri et x gadd' ac' R. iis. iiiid., Ric'o de Oreton' xxiid. S'm' iis. iiiid. p'b'.

Carpent'.—Joh'i de Mere iis. vid. S'm' pat'.

Baiard'.—Ade le Galeis xxiid. o' q', Yockin Saier xid. o' q', Hervico de Covene xxiid., Simoni le Rede xxiid., Rob'to Besse xd.

Falcon'.—Map' Cunga xd., Ricardo de Linton' ixid. o' q', David de Salle ixid. S'm' viis. iid. q' p'b'.

Quarr'.—Tanq'aret' ap Ad' xviiid., Joh'i de Gray xvid., Jevan ap Grimmok' xxiid., Cadogan ap Ad' xxiid. S'm' iis. xd. p'b'.

Car' p' t'ra'.—Ph'o Bercario carianti pet'as de Mari usq' Cast'm cum una carecta et uno equo p' iiii'or dies cap' p' diem iiiid., xvid.; Nich'o Cissori carianti pet'as ut sup'a cum una carecta et uno equo p' iiii'or dies capienti p' diem iiiid., xvid. S'm' iis. viiid. p'b'.

Car' p' Mar'.—Ph'o Tuder' carianti pet'as de q'rr' R. cum uno batello R. usq' Cast'm p' v tidas capienti p' tidam xxiid. vs. vd. S'm' pat'.

Empt'.—In xii q'art' calc' empt' p' op'ib' D'ni R. p'c' q'artu' viiid., viiis.; in j lyncord' empt' p' cubit' iid., in j spogour empt' p' bat' op'u' iid. S'm' viiis. iiiid. p'b'.

S'm' to'l' sup'a lixs. viiid. q' p'b'.

(In dorso).—Ex'a. D' op'ac'o'ib' Castri de Bello Marisco de toto Anno xiii'o.

46.—Solue'o f'e'a p' op'ac'onib' Cast'i de Bell'i Mar' die D'nica xxiii'to die Augusti Anno Regni R. E. xiiii'o p' sept' p'ecedente.

Cement'.—Mag'ro Nich'o de Derneford' viis., Edmundo de Wyrwode iis. viid., Radulpho de Wyche iis. vd., Ricardo de Beche iis. vd., Joh'i de Stinyngton' xxd. S'm' xvis. id. p'b'.

Cl'icus.—Joh'i de Lincoln' xxd. p'b'. S'm' pat'.

Cubitores.—Joh'i de Grene iis. iiiid., Walt'o de Carleton' iis. iiiid., Will'mo Broun' iis., Nich'o de Fel-mish'am xxiid., Ade le Bedel xxiid. S'm' ix. vd. P'b'.

Fabr'.—Steph'o Fabro op'anti xii grossos spiking' p' ponte Cast'i emen-da'ti duo martella ferri j tong' p' fabrica' D'ni R. facta et j seruram p' porta Cast'i rep'anti et asc'anti usticia Cem' Cubit' et q'arr' R. de iiii pec' ferr' et iii gadd' ac' R. iis. iiiid., Ricardo de Creton' xxiid. S'm' iis. iiiid. p'b'.

Carpent'.—Joh'i de Mere iis. vid. S'm' pat'.

Baiard'.—Ade le Galeis xxiid., Yockin Saier' xxiid., Ricardo de Chedle xxiid., Hervico de Covene xxiid.

Falcon'.—Map' Cunga xd., Ricardo de Linton' xd., David' de Salle ixid. S'm' vi. vd. p'b'.

Quarr'.—Tanquaret' ap Ad' xviiid., Joh'i de Gray xvid., Jevan ap Grimmok' xxiid., Cadogan' ap Ad' xxiid. S'm' iis. xd. p'b'.

Car' p' t'ram.—Ph'o Bercario carianti pet'as de Mari usq' Cast'm cum una carecta et uno equo p' v dies et di' capienti p' diem iiiid., xxiid.; Nich'o Cis-

sori carianti pet'as de Mari usq' Cast'm cum una car'cta et uno equo p' v dies et di' capienti p' diem *iiiiid.*, *xxiid.* S'm' *iiis.* *viiid.* p'b'.

Car' p' Mare.—Ph'o ap Tudor' carianti pet'as de q'rr' R. cum uno batello R. usq' Cast'm p' v tidas capienti p' tidam *xiiid.*, *vs. vd.* S'm' pat' p'b'.

Empt'.—In tribus libr' stamut' empt' p' stirops p'c' libre *iiiiid.*, *ixd.* S'm' pat' p'b'.

S'm' tol' sup'a *liiis.* p'b'.

47.—Soluc'o f'e'a p' op'ac'onib' Cast'i De Bello Mar' die D'nica *xxxi'o* die Aug'ti Anno regni R. E. *xiii'o* p' sept' p'cedente.

Cement'.—Mag'ro Nich'o de Derneford *viiis.*, Edmundo de Wyrwode *iiis.* *viiid.*, Radulpho de Wyche *iiis.* *vd.*, Ricardo de Beche *iiis.* *vd.*, Joh'i de Stinyngton *iiis.* *vd.* S'm' *xvis.* *xd.* p'b'.

Cl'icus.—Joh'i de Lincoln' *xxd.* S'm' pat'.

Cubit'.—Walt'o de Carleton' *iiis.* *iiiiid.*, Joh'i de Grene *iiis.* *iiiiid.*, Will'mo Broun' *iiis.*, Nich'o de Felmish'am *xxid.*, Thome le Lymbrinner' *xviiid.*, Ade le Bedel *xiiid.* S'm' *xs.* *xid.* p'b'.

Fab'.—Steph'o Fabro op'anti *xxxiii'or* grossos spiking' c rof' p' cava D'ni R. rep'and' emendanti unam setur' ferri facti et j martell' p' cubit' rep'anti et asc'anti usticia Cem' Cubit' et q'arr' R. de vi peciis ferri et iii gadd' ac' R. *iiis.* *iiiiid.*, Ric'o de Oreton' *xiiid.* S'm' *iiis.* *iiiiid.* p'b'.

Carp'.—Joh'i de Mere *iiis.* *vid.*, Dd' Saier op'anti sup' quod Catell' R. qui vocatur la Cave *xiiid.* S'm' *iiis.* *vid.* p'b'.

Baiard'.—Ade le Galeis *xiiid.*, Yockin Saier' *xiiid.*, Hervico de Covene *xiiid.*, Map' Cunga *xd.*

Falcon'.—Ric'o de Linton' *xd.*, David de Salle *ixd.* S'm' *vs.* *vd.* p'b'.

Quarr'.—Tanq'aret ap Ad' *xviiid.*, Joh'i de Gray *xvid.*, Jevan ap Grimmok' *xiiid.*, Cadogan ap Ad' *xiiid.* S'm' *iiis.* *xd.* p'b'.

Car' p' t'ra'.—Ph'o Bercario carianti pet'as de mari usq' Cast'm cum una car'cta et uno equo p' *iiii'or* dies et di' capient' p' diem *iiiiid.*, *xviiid.*; Nich'o Cissori carianti pet'as de Mari usq' Cast'm cum una car'cta et uno equo p' *iiii'or* dies et di' cap' p' diem *iiiiid.*, *xviiid.* S'm' *iiis.* p'b'.

Car' p' Mar'.—Ph'o ap Tudor' carianti pet'as de q'arr' R. cum uno batello R. usq' Cast'm p' *viii* tidas cap' p' tidam *xiiid.*, *viiis.* *viiid.* S'm' pat'.

Empt'.—In x li. pic' empt' p' Cava R. p'c' libre *id.* ob. *xvd.*, in *iiii'or* remis empt' p' batello opu' p'c' rem' *iiiiid.*, *xvid.* S'm' *iiis.* *viiid.* p'b'.

S'm' tol' sup'a *lxs.* *viiid.* p'b'.

(In dorso).—P'b'. S'm' tol' isti' mens' *xxvli.* *ixs.* *iiiiid.* q'.

48.—Soluc'o f'e'a p' op'ac'onib' Cast'i de Bello Marisco die D'nica *vii'o* die Septembr' Anno regni R. E. *xiii'o* p' sept' p'cedente.

Cement'.—Mag'ro Nich'o de Derneford *viiis.*, Edmundo de Wyrwode *iiis.* *viiid.*, Radulpho de Wyche *iiis.* *vd.*, Ricardo de Beche *iiis.* *vd.*, Joh'i de Stinyngton *iiis.* *iiiiid.* S'm' *xvis.* *viiid.* p'b'.

Cl'icus.—Joh'i de Lincoln' *xxd.* S'm' pat'.

Cubit'.—Joh'i de Grene *iiis.* *iiiiid.*, Walt'o de Carleton' *iiis.* *iiiiid.*, Will'mo Broun' *iiis.*, Nich'o de Felmisham *xxid.*, Thome le Limbrinner' *xviiid.*, Ade le Bedel *xiiid.* S'm' *xs.* *xid.* p'b'.

Fabr'.—Steph'o Fabro op'anti unam seuram et j clavem p' quodam ostio vinus terr' ix spik' et rof' p' cava D'ni R. et eme'dati unu' martellu' et iii pouonzons facti p' cement' rep'anti et asc'ati usticia Cem' Cubit' et q'arr' R. de vi peciis ferri et ii gadd' ac' R. *iiis.* *iiiiid.*, Ricardo de Oreton' *xiiid.* S'm' *iiis.* *iiiiid.* p'b'.

Carpent'.—Joh'i de Mere *xxd.* S'm' pat'.

Carp sup' Cava R.—David' Sair' iis., Jor' Sair' xxd., S'm' iiii. viiid. p'b'.
 Baiard'.—Ade le Galeis xiid., Yockin Saier' xiid., Hervico de Covenes xiid.,
 Map' Cunga xd., Ric'o de Linton' viiid., Dd' de Salle viiid. S'm' vs. id. p'b'.
 Quarr'.—Tanq'aret ap Ad' xviiid., Joh'i de Gray xvid., Jevan ap Grimmok'
 xiiid., Cadogan ap Ad' xiiid. S'm' iiii. x. p'b'.

Car' p' t'ra'.—Ph'o Bercario carianti pet'as de Mari usq' Cast'm cum una carecta et uno equo p' v dies et di' capient' p' die' iiiiid., xxiid.; Nich'o Cissori carianti pet'as de Mari usq' Cast'm cum una carecta et uno equo p' v dies et di' cap' p' die' iiiiid., xxiid. S'm' iiii. viiid. p'b'.

Car' p' Mar'.—Ph'o ap Tuder' carianti pet'as de q'rr' R. cum uno batello R. usq' Cast'm p' ix tidas cap' p' tida' xxiid., ix. x. S'm' pat'.

Empt'.—In sepo empt' ad unguend' batellu' R. vocatu' kave iiii. S'm' pat'.
 S'm' tol' sup'a lxis. vd. p'b'.

49.—Soluc'o f'ca p' op'ac'onib' Cast'i De Bello Marisco Die D'nica xiiii'o die Septemb' Anno regni R. E. xiiii'o p' sept' p'cedente.

Cem'.—Edmundo de Wyrwode iis. iid., Radulpho de Wyche iis. q', Rico' de Beche iis. q', Joh'i de Stinyngton' xxd. S'm' viis. x. ob. p'b'.

Cl'icus.—Joh'i de Lincoln' xxd. S'm' pat'.

Cubitores.—Walt'o de Carleton xxiid. ob., Joh'i de Grene xxiid. ob., Will'mo Broun' xxd., Nich'o de Felmisham xviiid., Thome le Lymbrinner xvd., Ade le Bedel xd. S'm' ix. iid. p'b'.

Fabr'.—Steph'o Fabro op'anti xxiid. gross'spiking' p' quodam batello vocato kave emendanti rep'anti et asc'anti usticia Cem' Cubit' et q'rr' R. de iiii pec' ferri et iii gadd' ac' R. ixd., Ric'o de Oreton' xd. S'm' xixd. p'b'.

Carpent'.—Joh'i de Mere xd. S'm' pat'.

Baiard'.—Ade le Galeis xd., Yockin Saier' xd., Hervico de Covenes xd., Steph'o Mak Stephan' xd.

Falcon'.—Map' Cunga viiid. ob., Ric'o de Linton' viiid. ob., David' de Salle viiid. S'm' vs. vd. p'b'.

Quarr'.—Tanq'aret ap Ad' xvd., Joh'i de Gray xxiid., Jevan ap Grimmok' xd., Cadogan ap Ad' xd. S'm' iiii. id. p'b'.

Car' p' t'ram.—Ph'o Bercario carianti pet'as de Mari usq' Cast'm cum una carecta et uno equo p' iii dies et di' cap' p' diem iiiiid., xxiid.; Nich'o Cissori carianti pet'as de Mari usq' Cast'm cum una carecta et uno equo p' iii dies et di' cap' p' diem iiiiid., xxiid. S'm' iis. iiiiid. p'b'.

Car' p' Mar'.—Ph'o ap Tuder' carianti pet'as de q'rr' R. cum uno batello R. usq' Cast'm p' iii tidas cap' p' tida' xxiid., iis. iiii. S'm' pat'.

Cariag' maer' p' t'ram.—Mag'ro Ric'o Ingematori de Carn' p' cariagio xxviii grossar' gistar' de div'sis locis in div'sis boscis in partib' de Nan' Coneweys usq' la Trevery p' t'ram ubi cartabant' in Borgia R. de Caeru' ad cariant' usq' Bellum Mariscum p' mare p' quadam Turr' in eodem Castro p' qualibet gista xd. p' c'tam co'veno'o'em inde f'tam xxiis. iiiiid. Eidem p' maeremio p' ip'm empto p' uno domo ruinoso in qua cementar' debent' op'ari infra Cast'rum p'd'o'm de novo construenda una cu' cariagio ejusdem maeremii p' t'ram ut sup'a p' c'tam co'veno'o'em secum f'tam xviiis. S'm' xlis. p'b'.

(In dorso).—September. S'm' tol' sup'a lxxviii. iid. ob. p'b'.

50.—Soluc'o f'ca p' op'ac'onib' Cast'i de Bello Marisco Die D'nica xxi'mo die Septemb' Anno regni R. E. xiii'o p' sept' p'cedente.

Cem'.—Edmundo de Wyrwode iis. viiid., Radulpho de Wyche iis. vd., Ric'o de Beche iis. vd., Joh'i de Stinyngton' iis. vd. S'm' ix. x. ob. p'b'.

Cl'icus.—Joh'i de Lincoln' xxd. S'm' pat'.

Cubit'.—Walt'o de Carleton' iis. iiiid., Joh'i de Grene iis. iiiid., Will'mo Broun' iis., Nich'o de Felmisham xxiid., Thome le Limbrinner' xviid., Ade le Bedel xxiid. S'm' xs. xd. p'b'.

Fabr'.—Steph'o Fabro op'anti j coler p'ingemo iiiix de clenchnayl' iiiix de rof' p' quodam batello vocato Cave lx gross' spiking' p' eod' batello emendanti rep'anti et asc'anti usticia Cem' Cubit' et q'arr' R. de ix pec' ferri et vi gadd' ac' R. iis. iiiid., Ric'o de Oreton xxiid. S'm' iis. iiiid. p'b'.

Carpent'.—Joh'i de Mere iis. vid. S'm' pat'.

Baiard' Falcon'.—Ade le Galeis xxiid., Yockin Saier' xxiid., Hervico de Coveene xxiid., Simoni le Rede xxiid., Steph'o Mac Stephan xxiid., Rob'to Besse xxiid., Map Cunga xd., Ric'o de Linton' xd., David' de Salle ixd. S'm' viiis. vd. p'b'.

Op'ar' sr' q'd bat' vocat' kave.—David Sayr', Jor' Sayr'. S'm' iis. viiid. p'b'.

Quarr'.—Tanq'aret ap Ad' xviid., Joh'i de Gray xviid., Jevan ap Grimmok' xxiid., Cadogan' ap Ad' xxiid. S'm' iis. xd. p'b'.

Car' p' t'ram.—Ph'o Bercario carianti pet'as de Mari usq' Cast'm cum una carecta et uno equo p' v dies et di' cap' p' diem iiiid., xxiid.; Nich'o Cissori carianti pet'as de Mari usq' Cast'm cum una carecta et uno equo p' v dies et di' cap' p' diem iiiid., xxiid. S'm' iis. viiid. p'b'.

Car' p' Mar'.—Ph'o ap Tudor carianti pet'as de q'rr' R' cum uno batello R' usq' Cast'm p' ix tidas capienti p' tidam xxiid., ixs. ixd. S'm' pat'.

Empt'.—In iii libr' pic' empt' p'c' libr' id. o., iiiid. ob.; in sep'o empt' p' quod batello vocatum kave iiiid. S'm' viiid. ob. p'b'.

S'm' to'l' sup'a lixs. ob. p'b'.

51.—Soluc'o f'ca p' op'ac'onib' Cast'i de Bello Mar' die D'nica xxviii'o die Septembr' Anno regni R. E. xiii'o p' sept' p'cedente.

Cem'.—Radulph'o de Kelleby iis. ixd., Edmundo de Wyrwode iis. viid., Ran' de Chest'ton' iis. vid., Rad'o de Wyche iis. vd., Ric'o de Beche iis. vd., Joh'i de Stinyngton' iis. vd. S'm' xvs. id. p'b'.

Cl'icus.—Joh'i de Lincoln' xxd. S'm' pat'.

Cubit'.—Rog'o de Neth iis. vd., Joh'i de Grene iis. iiiid., Walt'o de Carleton' iis. iiiid., Nich'o de Felmish'm xxiid., Will'o Broun' iis., Ade le Bedel xxiid., Thom' le Lymbrinner' xviid. S'm' xiiis. iiiid. p'b'.

Fabr'.—Steph'o Fabro op'anti j coler ferr' p' ingemo j knull' gross' p' eode' ingemo j martellu' p' Cubit' emendanti j secur' ferri f'acti r'p'anti et asc'anti usticia Cem' Cubit' et q'arr' R. de x pec' ferri et xi gadd' ac' R. iis. iiiid.; Ric'o de Oreton' xxiid. S'm' iis. iiiid. p'b'.

Carp'.—Joh'i de Mere iis. vid. S'm' pat'.

Baiard'.—Ade le Galeis xxiid., Yockin Saier' xxiid., Hervico de Coveene xxiid., Rob'to Besse xxiid., Simoni le Rede xxiid., Map Cunga ixd., Ric'o de Linton' ixd., David' de Salle viiid., Steph'o Mak Stephan xxiid., Eva de Karliolo xxiid., Ric'o Cachepol' iid. S'm' viiis. viiid. P'b'.

Quarr'.—Tanq'aret ap Ad' xviid., Joh'i de Gray xviid., Jevan ap Grimmok' xxiid., Cadogan ap Ad' xxiid. S'm' iis. xd. P'b'.

Car' p' t'ra'.—Ph'o Bercario carianti pet'as de Mari usq' Cast'm cum una carecta et uno equo p' v dies et di' cap' p' diem iiiid., xxiid.; Nich'o Cissori carianti pet'as de Mari usq' Cast'm cum una carecta et uno equo p' v dies et di' cap' p' diem iiiid., xxiid. S'm' iis. viiid. P'b'.

Car' p' Mar'.—Rob'to le Engleis carianti pet'as de q'arr' Regis cum uno batello R. usq' Cast'm p' viii tid' cap' p' tida' xxiid., viiis. viiid. S'm' pat'.

Empt'.—In xvii su'mag' busce empt' p' corali calc' xixd., in j lyncord' empt p' Cubit' iid. S'm' xxid. P'b'.

Empt' ferri et clav'.—In xxviii duodenis ferri empt' p' op'ac' p'd'c'i Castri p'c' duodene xiiiid., xxxiis. viiid. ; in iii de dublebordnail' empt' p'e' mellene iis. iiiid., xd. S'm' xliis. viiid. P'b'.

S'm' sumar' sup'a cvis. id. P'b'.

(In dorso.) S'm' o'ium sumar' istor' li Rotulor' clxli. vis. iiiid. p'b'.

P'b'. S'm' to'l' isti' mens' xvli. iis. ix. d. p'b'.

[I.]—Operationes &c. Castri Belli Marisci. Edw. 2.

D' a'o P'inc' vi'to.

Me'd' de quib'dam op'ac' f'o'is in Castr' Belli Mar' a die d'nic' p'x'a post fest' S'c'i Barnabe Ap'li xii die Junii usq' vii diem Augusti p' viii sep'as p' visum Joh' de Medefeud const' ibid'm vid't xxii balist' de novo rep'at' viis. iiiid. v' p' qualib' iiiid. It'm in di' li' vernie vd. Et in di' li' cer' iiiid. ob. Et in pice id. Et in filo pro d'c'is balist' ligand' iiiid. S'm' viiis. vd.

Et quia quid' fab' est in castr' pro quib'd'm n'ccariis D'ni n'ri P'inc' ibid'm op'and' capiens p' sept' xiiiid. p' vad' suis de const' ibid'm un' id'm const' pet' s'i allocar' p' sep't vid. vid't p' viii sept'—iiiis. Et pro quod ho'ie adjuvant' d'e'm fab'r a f't' T'ansl'onis S'c'i Th' in mense Julii anno sup'ad'c'o usq' diem d'nicam p'x' an' f'm S'c'i Laurenc' p'x' seq'n' cap' p' vii dies op'at' xiiid. p' vad' suis vid't p' xxi die, iis. Et p' ii dieb' iiiid. S'ma viis. iiiid.

It'm pro quod' Carp'n' op'ant' in castro p'd'c'o in quib'd' n'cca'is d'e'm castr' tangent' cap' p' diem iiiid. p' vad' suis vid't p' xii dies iis. S'm' iis.

It'm pro quod' ciment' op'ant' ibid'm p' tempus p'd'c'm capient' p' die' iijd. vid't p' xii dies iis. S'm' iis.

It'm p' quod' ho'ie mundant' celar' ubi vina jacent a firmo et aliis reb' ibid'm nocuis cap' p' diem iid. v' p' viii dies xvi. S'm' xvid.

It' p' quod' cimentar' ad penet'and' fenest'as ubi barr' f'eas deberent oni et ad ponend' dict' barras iis. S'm' iis.

It' p' q'odam Ciment' facient' unam brecca' sup' muru' Cast'i p'd'c'i sicut monst'tu' fuit coram consilio D'ni P'incipis iis. iiiid. S'm' iis. iiiid.

Respice ret'.

Summa total' xxxs. iiiid. D' op'ac' in cast'o Belli Mar' a'o P'inc' sexto lvis.

(In dorso.)—In vad' iio' carp' op'ant' in eod' castro p' ii sept' cca' rep'ac' vet'u' g'anar' ej'd' Castri quol' cap' p' sept' iis. iid., viiis. viiid.

It' in vad' uni' carp' op'ant' ibid' cca' rep'ac' eo'd' p' id' t'p's cap' p' sept' iis. id. p' vad' suis duar' sept' p'd'car' iis. iid.

Uni garc'o'i asportant' q'and' p'te' Vet'is maer' de loc' ad loca cap' p' sept' xd. o', xxid.

In bord' et quib'd' div's' pec' maer' e'pt' p' emend' eo'd' xs. xd.

In portag' ej'd' maer' de villa usq' castru' iiiid., xxvs. viiid.

Iste p't'le contine't' iiii. xliis. iiiid. q'a.

It'm xxvs. viiid.

[II.]—Op'ac'o'es f'o'e in Cast'o Belli Marisci p' visu' s'beconstab' ibid'm p' duas septimanas diem Lune xxii die' Maii p'x' p'cedent' anno p'incipatis P'incipis E. sexto videl't.

Will'o de Kyrkebi Cem' op'anti ibid'm p' tempus p'd'c'm cap' p' sept'ianam xxiid., iis. viiid. It'm Henr' Molend' carp'nt' pro eod'm p' id'm temp' cap' p' sept' xxiid., iis. viiid. It'm Rob'to Gerland carp'nt' p' eod'm p' id'm

te'pus cap' per septiana' xvid., iis. viiid. It'm Rob'to Plu'batori p' eod'm p' id'm temp' cap' p' sept' xiiid., iis. iiid. It'm duob' minut' op'ar' assistant' ceme'tar' p'd'oo p' temp' p'd'e'm q'l' cap' p' sept' viid., iis. iiid. It'm Cecillie de Kent op'anti pilu' p' sp'ingal' et aliis ingeniis in eod'm cast'o p' temp' p'dictu' capienti p' septi'ana' xviiiid., iis. It'm cuidam mulieri assistenti eid'm p' eod'm per unam septi'anam iid.

S'm'a tol' xviii. iid. De op'ac' in Cast'o Belli Marisci xviii. iid.

[III.]—Op'ac'o'es f'c'e in cast'o Belli Marisci p' visu' s'b'stab' ibide' p' iiiior septi'anas die' D'nic' p'imu' die' Maii anno p'incipat' P'inc' E. sexto p'x' p'cedentes videl't.

Will'o de Kyrkebi carp'nt' op'anti ibid'm p' ii septi'anas p' temp' p'd'e'm cap' p' septi'anam xxid., iis. viiid. It'm Henr' Molend' carp'nt' op'anti ibid' p' iii septi'anas cap' p' septi'ana xxiid., vs. iiid. It'm Gerlaund carp'nt' op'anti ibid'm p' iiiior septi'anas cap' p' sept' xvid., iiid. It'm ii minut' op'ar' op'ant' ibid'm p' ii septi'anas q'b' cap' p' sept' viiid., iis. viiid. It'm uni alii minuto op'ar' pro eod'm per i septimanam vid.

S'm'a tol' xviii. vd., xviii. Op'ac'o'es in cast'o Belli Marisci.

[IV.]—Me'd de q'ibusdam op'ac'ib' f'cis in Cast'o Belli Marisci p' visu' Will'i de Sanderof't s'beconst' ibid'm in mense Jun' a'o p'inc' sexto v' Will'o de Kyrkebi cem'tar' facienti ix^{xx} petras rottund' p' ingen' P'inc' in cast'o p'd'e'o ad tasca' cap' p' iiiior j'd. ad q'arr' de Penmoen in Wagles iis. ixid. It'm in stip'nd' Rob'ti Plu'bar' op'ant' in eod'm cast'o p' x dies et di' op'abil' diem Martis xxviii diem Junii p'x'o p'cedentes cap' p' diem iid. o., iis. id. q'. It'm in stip' cuj'dam garc'o'is assistant' fabro Cast'i p'd'ci' p' barr' fenestrar' ejusd'm emendand' p' vii dies op'abil' xiid.

S'm'a vis. xd. q'. Op'ac' in Cast'o Belli Marisci vis. xd. q'.

[V.]—Soluc'o f'c'a q'ibusdam op'ar' op'antib' in Cast'o Bell' Marisci p' visu' s'beconst' ibid'm die D'nic' viii'o die Maii a p'inc' P'inc' E. sexto p' septi'ana p'cedent' v'

Uni cem't' obstruenti porta' v'sus campu' pro stip'nd' suis ejusd'm septi'ane xxiid.

It'm uni Carp'nt' facienti tu'berell' cc'a carnell' ejusd' cast'i p' id'm te'pus p' eod'm xxiid.

It'm uni alii carp'nt' assistant' eid' pro eod'm xvid.

It'm iiiior minut' op'ar' assistant' cem' p'd'e'o cuib' vid. pro eod'm iis.

S'm' viis. De op'ac' in Cast' Belli Mar' viis.

[VI.]—M'd' q'd Joh's Plumbator garcion' Rog'i Plumbatoris stetit in op'e D'ni P'incip' in Castro de Bello Marisco a die d'nico xii die Decembris anno p'incipat' P'incip' E. V usq' diem d'nicam p'x'm' s'q'ns' vid' p' una' sept' cap' p' ead' iis. It'm Id' Joh'es stetit in op'e ibid' a die d'nico ix die Januar' usq' die' d'nica' p'x'm' seq' vid' p' una' sept' anno sup'ad'o' cap' p' ead' iis. et ad istud testificand' Joh's de Haridele tunc subconstabulari' ibid' p'sento sedule sigillu' suu' apposuit.

L'ra de iiii. p' stip' garc' plu'bar'... op'ant' in cast'o Belli Mar' a'o vi'to.

[VII.]—Op'ar' op'ant' in castro de Bello Marisco v' Will's Plumbator a die Lun' p'xi'a post f'm T'initat' anno P'inc' vi'to usq' diem M'eur' ante f'm S'e'i Barnab' Apostel' videl't p' ix dies op'ab' xviiiid. Et de vad' ux' Nol' Fabri op'ant' ibid' juvant' Ceciliam de Kent a die Jovis in sept' Pentecostes usq' diem sab'i p'x'm post festum T'initat' ip'a cap' p' diem id. v' p' ix dies ixid. In cuj' rei testimon' p'sent' sigillu' J. de Hard' tu'e s'beconstab' ibid' p'sent' est appens'. S'm'a iis. iiid.

[VIII.]—Op'ac' f'e'a in Cast'o Belli Marisci p' visu' Will'mi de Sandcroft s'beconstab' ibid'm p' sept' die D'nic' vii die' Augusti p'xi'o s'q'nt' anno p'incipat' P'inc' E. vi'to videl't.

Will'o de Kyrkeby Cem' p' op'ac' viii^{xx} pet'a' rotund' p' trebuchettis in cast' p'd'e'o p'cip' p' op'ac' iiii, id., iiii. iiiiid.

It'm Elye Fabro op'anti div'sa minuta p'n'cc'a'is ejusd'm cast'i p' iii sept' p'd'e'as p'cip' p' sept' xiiiid., iiii. vid.

It'm in stip'nd' i garc'o'is assistent' eid'm Fabro p' iiii'or dies inf'a temp' p'd'e'm p'cip' p' die' id. o., vid.

S'ma viis. iiiiid. D' op'ac' in Cast'o Belli Mar' viis. iiiiid. a'o P'inc' vi'to.

1.—Soluc'o f'e'a p' op'ib' Castri Belli Marisci p' D'um Adam de Wychisford Cam'ar' North Wall' et p' visum et testimonium Will'i de Shaldeforde locum tenentis D'ni Rog'i de Mortuo Mari Justic' Wall' in North Wall' virtute ejusdam br'is eisd' directis p' mandatu' D'ni Regis. Soluc'o f'ea die d'nica xxiii die Septembr' Anno R. R. Edwardi t'cii post conquest' quarto p' sept' p'cedent'.

Cement'.—Ric'o del Beche iis. vid., Rog'o de Bernesley iis. iiiiid., Henr' de Horneton' iis. vd., Will'o de Midelton' iis. iiiiid., Will'o Broun xvd., Will'o de Rosse iis. iiiiid. S'm' xiiis. iid.

Vintenaar'.—Ric'o Schaubury xxd. S'm' p'.

Cubit'.—Rob'to del Grene iiiiid., Adam de Ecclesale iis. iiiiid., Joh'i de Lanton iis., Walt'o del Grene xviiiid. S'm' viiis. iid.

Carp'nt'.—Will'o de Mere iis. iiiiid., Ric'o de Pencriche iis. iiiiid., Rog'o de Drayton iis. iiiiid., Will'o de Bukeley iis. iiiiid., Will'o de Dryhurst iis. iiiiid. S'm' xis. viiid.

Bayard, Opar', Falcon'.—Henr' le Hornblower xiid., Adam de Riffyn xid., Will'o de Haliwell xid., Ricc'o ap Henr' xid., Jo' Duy xid., Will'o le Wayte xid., Jenn' le Waylesse xid., Joh'i de Ecclesale xid., Eigon' Bagh' xid., Tanq' Wythe xid., Maddek ap Ph' xid., Joh'i de Mere viiid., Joh'i Braan viiid. S'm' xis. iiiiid.

Ars' Calc'.—Thome le Lymbren' xviiiid. S'm' p'.

Fabr'.—Steph'o Fabro op'ant' et emandant' div'sa istic' cement' in Castro p'd'e'o de xii pec' Ferri et x gadd' Asceri Reg' iis. vid., Joh'i Dirlaund garcoi' ejus xiiiid. S'm' iiii. viiid.

Batell'.—David' Heyre et ho'ib' suis cariant' pec's de quarr' usq' cast'm p'd'e'm p' distant' v leucar' p' viii tid' cap' p' ad ix^{d.}, vis.; Thome Gogh et ho'ib' suis cariant' pec'r' de quarr' usq' p'd'e'm Cast'm p' vi tid' cap' p' ad ix^{d.}, iiiiis. vid. S'm' xs. vid.

Quarr'.—Jor' Gogh op'ant' et fodant' petr' in quarr' p' op'ib' Castri p'd'e'i xviiiid., Joh'i del Cank' xviiiid., David' ap Madd' xviiiid., Ben' del Cank' xiid., Wyn ap Jor' xiid., Griff' ap Eigon' xiid., Maddok' ap Dd' xiid. S'm' viiis. vid.

Cariag' cu' Carr'.—Ric'o de Ecclesale cu' una carr' et uno equo cariant' p'etr' et sabulon' de Mare usq' Cast'm p'd'e'm p' v dies cap' p' die iiiiid., xxd. Madak Duy cu' una carr' et uno equo p' idem temp' xxd. S'm' iiii. iiiiid.

Empt'.—In iiii hores empt' p' batell' Reg' p'c' cuib' iiiiid., xvid. In xx semes virg' empt' p'c' cuib' seme id., xxd. S'm' iiii.

S'm' to'l' istius Sept' lxxvis. vid. p'.

D' Staur' Cast'i.—M'd de m'l' m'l' gross' spikinges expend' in op'ib' In cec de burdenayl' expend' in op'ib' p'd'o'is.

2.—Soluc'o f'e'a p' op'ib' Castri Belli Marisci die D'nica xxx die Septembr' Anno R. E. t'cii post conquestum q'arto p' sept' p'ecedent'.

Cement'.—Ric'o del Beche iis. vid., Rog'o de Bernesley iis. iiiid., Henr' de Hornton' iis. vd., Will'o de Midelton' iis. iiiid., Will'o Broun xvd., Will'o de Rosse iis. iiiid. S'm' xiiis. iid.

Vinten'.—Ric'o de Schaubury xxd. S'm' p'.

Cubit'.—Rob'to del Grene iis. iiiid., Adam de Ecclessale iis. iiiid., Walt'o del Grene xviiiid. S'm' vis. iid.

Carp'nt'.—Will'o de Mere iis. iiiid., Ric'o de Pencriche iis. iiiid., Will'o de Bukeley xxiid., Rog'o de Drayton iis. iiiid., Will'o de Dryhurst iis. iiiid. S'm' xis. id.

Bayard'.—Henr' le Hornblower xxiid., Adam de Ryffyn xid., Will'o de Haliwell' xid., Ric'o ap Henr' xid.

Op'ar', Falcon'.—Jor' Duy xid., Jenn' le Wlasse xid., Will'o le Wayke xid., Joh'i de Ecclessale xid., Eigon' Bagh' xid., Tang' Wyche xid., Madd' ap Phi' xid., Joh'i de Mere viiid., Joh'i Braan' viiid. S'm' xis. iiiid.

Ars' calc'.—Thome le Lymbren' xviiiid. S'm' p'.

Fabr'.—Steph'o Fabro op'ant' et emendant' div'sa ustic' cement' in Castro p'd'c'o de xiii pec' ferri et x gad' Asceri Regis iis. vid., Joh'i Dirlaunde gar-co'i ejus xiiiid. S'm' iis. viiid.

Batell'.—David' Heire et ho'ib' suis cariant' pet'as de quarr' usq' Cast'm p'd'c'm p' distanc' v leucar' p' ix tid' cap' p' tid' ixid., vis. ixid.; Thome Gogh' et ho'ib' suis cariant' petr' de quarr' usq' Cast'm p'd'c'm p' viii tid' cap' p' tid' ix tid' vis. S'm' xis. ixid.

Quarr'.—Thome Gogh' op'ant' et fodant' petr' in quarr' p' op'ib' p'd'cis xviiiid., Joh'i del Cank' xviiiid., David' ap Madd' xviiiid., Ben' del Cank' xxiid., Wyn' ap Jor' xxiid., Griff' ap Eigon' xxiid., Madd' ap Dd' xxiid. S'm' viiis. vid.

Cariag' cu' Carr'.—Madd' Duy cu' una carr' et uno equo cariant' petr' et sabulon' de mare usq' Cast'm p'd'c'm p' iiiid die et di' cap' p' die' iiiid., xviiiid.; Ken' ap Ad' cu' una carr' et uno equo cariant' petr' et sabulon' de Mare usq' Cast'm p'd'c'm p' idem temp' xviiiid. S'm' iis.

Empe'.—In vi^{xx} pec' ferri empe' apud Con' p'c' cuib' pec' iid. ob. xxvs. In ecc Ruyngburd empe' ibide' una' cu' cariag' apud Bellu' Mariscu' p'c' centene xs., xxxs. S'm' lvs.

S'm' to'l' istius sept' viii. viis. xd. p'.

D' Staur' Castri.—M'd' de m'l' cc gross spikinges expend' in op'ib'. M'd' de cc minor spikinges expend' ut p'd'.

3.—Soluc'o f'e'a p' op'ib' Castri Belli Marisci die D'nica vii die Octobr' Anno R. E. t'cii post conquestu' quarto p' sept' p'ecedent'.

Cement'.—Ric'o del Beche iis. vid., Henr' de Hornton' iis., Rog'o de Bernesley iis. iiiid., Will'o de Midelton' iis. iiiid., Will'o Broun xvd., Will'o de Rosse iis. iiiid. S'm' xis. ixid.

Vinten'.—Ric'o de Shaubury xxd. S'm' p'.

Cubit'.—Rob'to del Gren' iis. iiiid., Adam de Ecclessale iis. iiiid., Walt'o del Grene xviiiid. S'm' vis. iid.

Carp'nt'.—Will'o de Mere iis. iiiid., Ric'o de Pencriche iis. iiiid., Will'o de Bukeley iis. iiiid., Rog'o de Drayton iis. iiiid., Will'o de Dryhurst iis. iiiid. S'm' xis. viiid.

Bayard', Op'ar', Falcon'.—Henr' le Hornblower xxiid., Adam de Ryffyn' xid., Will'o de Haliwell' xid., Ken' ap Henr' xid., Jor' Duy xid., Jenn' le Waylsse xid., Will'o le Wayte xid., Joh'i de Ecclessale xid., Eigon' Bagh'

xid., Tang' Wyche xid., Madd' ap Phi' xid., Joh'i de Mere viid., Joh'i Braan' viid. S'm' xis. iiiid.

Ars' calc'.—Thome le Lymbren' xviid. S'm' p'.

Fabr'.—Steph'o Fabro op'ant' et emend' div'sa ustic' Cement' in Castro p'd'c'o de xii pecr' ferri et ix gad' Asceri Regis iis. vid., Joh'i Dirlande xiiid. S'm' iiii. viiid.

Batell'.—David Heire et ho'ib' suis cariant' petr' de quarr' usq' Cast'm p'd'c'm p' viii tid' cap' p' tid' ixid., vis.; Thome Gogh' et ho'ib' suis car' petr' de d'c'a quarr' usq' Cast'm p'd'c'm p' vii tid' cap' p' tid' ixid., vs. iiiid. S'm' xis. iiiid.

Quarr'.—Thome Gogh' op'ant' et fodant' petr' in quarr' p' op'ib' p'd'cis xviid., Joh'i del Cank' xviid., David' ap Maddok' xviid., Ben' del Cank' xiiid., Wyn' ap Jor' xiiid., Griff'r ap Eigon' xiiid., Madd' ap Dd' xiiid. S'm' viiis. vid.

Cariag' cu' Carr'.—Maddok Duy cu' una carra et uno equo cariant' petr' et sabulon' et de mare usq' Cast'm p'd'c'm p' iiii dies di' cap' p' die' iiiid., xviid. Ran' ap Ad' cu' una carr' et uno equo cariant' petr' et sabulon' p' idem temp' xviid. S'm' iiii.

Carp'nt' in Bosco.—Hugon' de Dynbegh' et ho'ib' suis op'ant in bosco de Lanroust circa p'videncia maeremii p' op'ib' Castri p'd'c'i vid' ii magna Wyners—q'b' in long' xxiii ped' et in spicitud' ex ut'a q' p'te ii ped' et di' et xxiii gistes q'b' in long' xx ped' et in spicid' i ped' et di' idem Hug' cap' p' sept' iis. vid., Joh'i de Dynbegh' iis., Ric'o Duy xviid., Jenn' Lartagh' xviid., Walt'o le Wregh' xviid., Maddok' Lott' xviid., Ken' Cragh' xvd., Ken' Lott' xvd. S'm' xiiis.

Cariag' p' t'ram.—Maddok' Kynnor' cu' bob' et ho'ib' suis cariant' maeremiu' p'd'c'u de Lanroust usq' Trev'ry p' distanc' ii leucar' carr' p' q'ab' Wyner iiiiis. et p' q'ab' giste vid., xixs. vid. S'm' xixs. vid.

Empe'.—In xviii ... Arbores ... empe' p' Shaffald' q'b' ... in long' xxvi ped' p'c' cuib' una cu' car' ad' aq'm viiid., xviiis. vid. In ce ruyngburde ... empe' ibide' p'c' centen'—una cu' cariag' ad' aq'am viis., xiiis. S'm' xxxiis. vid.

Cariag' Bargie.—Jenn' Halgam et ho'ib' suis cariant' Ascer' in barg' Simo'is de Cardulf ad Cast'r'm xis. vid. S'm' xis. vid.

Cariag' p' Mare'.—Simo'is de Cardican' et ho'ib' suis cariant' maeremiu' p'd'c'm cu' barg' sua de Trev'ry...usq' Bellum Mariscu' p' c'tam convenco'em f'c'am... S'm' xxxvis.

S'm' to'l' istius Sept' tam in empe' q'am in bosco ix lib' iiiiis. p' ...

4.—Soluc'o f'c'a p' op'ib' Castri Belli Marisci die D'nica xxiii die Octobr' Anno R. R. E. t'cii post' conquestu' quarto p' sept' p'cedent'.

Cement'.—Ric'o del Beche iis. vid., Henr' de Hornton' iis. iiiid., Rog'o de Bernesley iis. iiiid., Will'o de Midelton' xxd., Will'o de Rosse xiiid. ob., Will'o Broun xvd. S'm' xis. iid. ob.

Vinten'.—Ric'o de Shaebury xxd. S'm' p'.

Cubit'.—Rob'to del Grene iis. iiiid., Adam de Ecclessale iis. iiiid., Walt'o del Grene xviid. S'm' vis. iid.

Carp'nt'.—Will'o de Mere iis., Ric'o de Penceriche iis. iiiid., Will'o de Bukkeley iis. iiiid., Rog'o de Drayton' iis. iiiid., Will'o de Dryhurst xxiid. ob. S'm' xs. xid. ob.

Bayard', Op'ar', Falcon'.—Jenn' Sayre xid., Adam del Ryffyn' vid., Will'o de Haliwell' xid., Henr' le Hornblower' xiiid., Ken' ap Henr' xid., Jor' Duy xid., Jenn' le Waylsse xid., Will'o le Wayte xid., Joh'i de Ecclessale xid.,

Eigon' Bagh' xid., Tang' Wyche xid., Madd' ap Phi' xid., Johann' de Mere viid., Joh'i Braan viid. S'm' xis. xd.

Ars' calc'.—Thom'e le Lymbren' xviid. S'm' p'.

Fabro.—Steph'o Fabro op'ant' et emend' div'sa ustic' Cement' in Castro p'd'c'o de xiii pec' ferri et xx gad' Asceri Regis iis. vid., Joh'i Dirlaunde garco'i ejus xiiiid. S'm' iiii. viiid.

Batell'.—David' Heire et ho'ib' suis cariant' petr' de quarr' usq' Cast'm p'd'c'm p' x tid' cap' p' tid' ixid., viis. vid. Thome Gogh' et ho'ib' suis cariant' petr' de d'c'a quarr' usq' Cast'm p'd'c'm p' viii tid' cap' p' tid' ixid., vis. S'm' xiiis. vid.

Quarr'.—Thome Gogh' op'ant' et fodant' petr' in quarr' p' op'ib' p'd'cis xviid., Joh'i del Cank' xviid., David' ap Maddok' xviid., Ben' del Cank' xiid., Wyn' ap Jor' xiid., Griff'r ap Eigon' xiid., Maddok' ap Dd' xiid. S'm' viis. vid.

Cariag' cu' Carr'.—Maddok' Duy cu' una carr' et uno equo cariant' petr' et sabulon' de Mare usq' Cast'm p'd'c'm v dies cap' p' die' iiii., xxd.; Ren' ap D'd' cu' una carr' et uno equo p' idem temp' xxd. S'm' iiii. xiiiid.

Empe'.—In xxiid dol' carbon' mar' empe' p'c' dol' xxd., xls.; in xxx semes busce' empe' p' ars' calc' p'c' cuib' seme id., iis. vid.; in xviii semes virid' p' Shaffald' xviid.; in x lb. canv' ... empe' p' cobit' inf'a s'inos—Cast'i p'd'c'i p'c' lb. iid., xxd. S'm' xlvs. viiid. S'm' to'l' istius Sept'sup'a cxviii. p'.

D' Staur' Castri.—M'd' de ccc gross spikinges expend' in op'ib' p'd'c'is.

5.—Solue'o f'e'a p' op'ib' Castri Bell'i Marisci die' D'nica xxi die Octobr' Anno R. E. t'cii post conquest' quarto p' sept' p'cedent'.

Cement'.—Ric'o del Beche iis. vid., Rog'o de Bernesley iis. iiiiid., Henr' de Hornton' xxiid., Will'o de Midelton' iis. iiiiid., Will'o Broun' xvd., Will'o de Rosse iis. S'm' xis. iiiiid.

Vinten'.—Ric'o de Schaubury xxd. S'm' p'.

Cubit'.—Rob'to del Grene iis. iiiiid., Adam de Ecclessale xxiid., Joh'i de Lanton' iis., Walt'o del Grene xviid. S'm' viis. viiid.

Carp'nt'.—Will'o de Mere iis. iiiiid., Ric'o de Pencriche iis., Rog'o de Drayton' iis. iiiiid., Will'o de Bukkeley iis. id., Will'o de Dryhurst iis. iiiiid. S'm' xis. id.

Bayard', Op'ar', Falcon'.—Will'o de Haliwell' xid., Adam del Ryffyn' xid., Henr' le Hornblower' xiid., Jor' Duy xid., Will'o le Wayte xid., Jenn' le Wayte xid., Jenn' le Walshe xid., Joh'i de Ecclessale xid., Eigon' Bagh' xid., Tang' Wyche xid., Maddok' ap Phi' xid., Joh'i de Mere viid. S'm' ix. vd.

Ars Calc'.—Thome le Lymbren' xviid. S'm' p'.

Fabr'.—Steph'o Fabro op'ant' et emend' div'sa ustic' cement' in Castro p'd'c'o de x pec' ferri et ix gad' Asceri Regis iis. vid., Joh'i Dirlaunde garco'i ejus xiii. S'm' iiii. viiid.

Quarr'.—Jor' Gogh' op'ant' et fodant' petr' in quarr' p' op'ib' p'd'cis xviid., Joh'i del Cank' xviid., David' ap Maddok' xviid., Ben' del Cank' xiid., Wyn' ap Jor' xiid., Griff'r ap Eigon' xiid., Maddok' ap Dd' xiid. S'm' viis. vid.

Cariag' cu' Carr'.—Ric'o de Ecclessale cu' una carr' et uno equo cariant' petr' et sabulon' de Mare usq' Castru' p'd'c'm p' iiii dies et di' cap' p' die' iiiiid., xviid.; Maddok' Duy cu' una carr' et uno equo p' idem temp' xviid. S'm' iiii.

Batell'.—David' Heire et ho'ib' suis cariant' pet'as de quarr' usq' Cast'm p'd'c'm p' vi tid' cap' p' tid' ixid., iiiiis. vid.; Thome Gogh' et ho'ib' suis cari-

ant' pet'as de quarr' usq' Cast'm p'd'e'm p' viii tid' cap' p' tid' ix*d.*, vis. S'm' xs. vid.

S'm' to'l' istius Sept' sup'a lxxix. iii*d.* p'.

D' Stauro Castri.—M'd' de ce gross' spikinges expend' in op'ib' p'd'cis.

6.—Soluc'o f'e'a p' op'ib' Castri Bell'i Marisci die D'nica xxviii die Octobr' Anno R. R. E. t'cii post conquestu' quarto p' sept' p'cedent'.

Cement'.—Ric'o del Beche iis. vid., Ric'o de Bernesley iis. iii*d.*, Henr' de Hornton' iis. v*d.*, Will'o de Midelton' iis. iii*d.*, Will'o Broun' x*d.*, Will'o de Rosse iis. S'm' xis. x*d.*

Vinten'.—Ric'o de Schaubury x*d.* S'm' p'.

Cubit'.—Rob'to del Grene iis. iii*d.*, Adam de Ecclessale iis. iii*d.*, Joh'i de Lauton' iis., Walt'o del Grene xviii*d.* S'm' viiis. ii*d.*

Carp'nt'.—Will'o de Mere iis. iii*d.*, Ric'o de Penriche iis. iii*d.*, Rog'o de Drayton' iis. iii*d.*, Will'o de Bukkeley iis., Will'o de Drihurst iis. iii*d.* S'm' xis. iii*d.*

Bayard'.—Will'o de Haliwell' x*d.*, Henr' le Hornblower' x*d.*, Adam del Ryffyn' x*d.*, Jor' Duy x*d.*, Will'o le Wayte x*d.*, Jenn' le Walshe x*d.*, Joh'i de Ecclessale x*d.*, Eigon' Bagh' x*d.*, Tang' Wyche x*d.*, Madd' ap Phi' x*d.*, Joh'i de Mere vii*d.* S'm' ix*s.* x*d.*

Ars Calc'.—Thome le Lymbren' xviii*d.* S'm' p'.

Fabr'.—Steph'o Fabro op'ant' et emend' div'sa ustic' Cement' in Castro p'd'e'o de xi pec' ferri et ix gad' asceri Reg' iis. vid., Joh'i Dirlaunde de garco'i ejus xiii*d.* S'm' iis. vii*d.*

Quarr'.—Jor' Gogh' op'ant' et fodant' petr' in quarr' p' op'ib' p'd'cis xvi*d.*, Joh'i del Cank' xvi*d.*, David' ap Maddok' xvi*d.*, Ben' del' Cank' x*d.*, Wyn' ap Jor' x*d.*, Griff'r' ap Eigon' x*d.*, Maddok' ap Dd' x*d.* S'm' viiis. vid.

Cariag' cu' Carr'.—Ric'o de Ecclessale cu' una carra et uno equo cariant' petr' et sabulon' de Mare usq' Cast'm p'd'e'm p' iiiii dies et di' cap' p' diem iii*d.*, xvi*d.*; Maddok' Duy cu' una carra et uno equo p' idem tempus xvi*d.* S'm' iis.

Batell'.—David' Heyre et ho'ib' suis cariant' pet'as de quarr' usq' Cast'm p'd'e'm p' vii tid' cap' p' tid' ix*d.*, vis.; Thome Gogh' et ho'ib' suis cariant' pet'as de quarr' usq' Cast'm p'd'e'm ii tid' cap' p' tid' ix*d.*, xvi*d.* S'm' viis. vid.

Carp'nt' in bosco.—Hugo'i de Dynbegh' et ho'ib' suis op'ant' in bosco de Lanroust circa p'videncia maeremii p' op'ib' Castri p'd'e'i vid' xxx gistes q'b' in long' xxii ped' et in spicitud' i ped' et di' i Ide' Hugo cap' p'sept' iis. vid.; et xxii sperres q'b' in long' xped' et xx iiiii arbores p' Shaffald q'b' in long' xxviii ped' Joh'i de Dynbegh' iis., Ken' Duy xvi*d.*, Jenn' Lartagh' xvi*d.*, Walt'o le Wreght xvi*d.*, Maddok' Lott' xvi*d.*, Ken' Cragh' x*d.*, Ken' Lott' x*d.* S'm' xis. vid.

Cariag' p' t'ram.—Maddok' Guynor' et ho'ib' suis cariant' maeremiu' p'd'e'm de Lanroust usq' Trev'ry p' distanc' ii leucar' p' c'tam convenc'oem f'e'am xviis. S'm' p'.

Cariag' p' Bargie.—Jenn' Palgam et ho'ib' suis cariant' maeremiu' p'd'e'm in barg' Simo'is de Cardulf usq' ad Castam ix*s.* S'm' p'.

Cariag' p' Mare.—Symo'i de Cordeican et ho'ib' suis cariant' maeremiu' p'd'e'm cu' Barg' sua p'pia de Trev'ry usq' Bellu' Mariscu' p' c'tam convenc'oem f'e'am xxx*s.* S'm' p'.

S'm' to'l' istius Sept' viii. xviis. p'.

7.—Soluc'o f'c'a p' op'ib' Castri Bell'i Marisci die D'nica quarto die Novembr' Anno R. R. E. t'cii post conquestu' quarto p' sept' p'cedent'.

Cement'.—Ric'o del Beche iis. iid., Rog'o de Bernesley iis., Henr' de Horn-ton' iis., Will'o de Midelton' iis., Will'o Broun' xiid., Will'o de Rosse xxd. S'm' xs. xd.

Vintenar'.—Ric'o de Schaubury xxd. S'm' p'.

Cubit'.—Ric'o del Grene iis., Adam de Ecclessale iis., Joh'i de Lanton' xxd., Walt'o del Grene xvd. S'm' vis. xid.

Carp'nt'.—Will'o de Mere iis., Ric'o de Pencriche iis., Rog'o de Drayton' iis., Will'o de Bukeley iis., Will'o de Dryhurst' iis. S'm' xs.

Bayard', Op'ar'.—Will'o de Haliwell' ixid., Henr' le Hornblower' ixid., Adam del Ryffyn' ixid., Jor' Duy ixid., Will'o le Wayte ixid., Jenn' le Walshe ixid., Joh'i de Ecclessale ixid., Eigon' Bagh' ixid., Tang' Wyche ixid., Maddok' ap' l'hi' ixid., Joh'i de Mere vid. S'm' viiis. id.

Ars Calc'.—Thome le Lymbren' xvd. S'm' p'.

Fabr'.—Steph'o Fabro op'ant' et emend' div'sa ustic' Cement' in Castro p'd'co de ix p'ccr' ferri et vi gad' Asceri Regis iis. id., Joh'i Dirlaunde gar-co'i ejus xiid. S'm' iiis. id.

Quarr'.—Jor' Gogh' op'ant' et fodant' petr' in quarr' p' op'ib' p'd'c'is xvd., Joh'i del Cank' xvd., David' ap' Maddok' xvd., Ben' del Cank' ixid., Wyn' ap' Jor' ixid., Griff'r' ap' Eigon' ixid., Maddok' ap' Dd' ixid. S'm' vis. ixid.

Cariag' cu' Car'.—Ric'o de Ecclessale cu' una carr' et uno equo cariant' petr' et sabulon' de Mare usq' Cast'm p'd'c'm p' iii dies et di' cap' p' diem iiid., xiiid.; Maddok' Duy cu' una carr' et uno equo p' idem temp' xiiid. S'm' iis. iiid.

Batell'.—David Heire et ho'ib' suis cariant' petr' de quarr' usq' Cast'm p'd'c'm p' vi tid' cap' p' tid' ixid., iiis. vid.; Thome Gogh' et ho'ib' suis cariant' pet'as de quarr' usq' Cast'm p'd'c'm p' iii tid' cap' p' tid' ixid., iiis. S'm' viis. vid.

Empe'.—In xii dol' carbon' maris empe' p'c' dol' xxd., xxs.; in vi pet'is canabi empe' p'e' petre xxd., xis. S'm' xxxis.

D' Staur'.—M'd' de ecc gross' spikinges expend' in op'ib' p'd'cis. M'd' de vi shovellinghrens expend' ut sup'a.

S'm' to'l' istius sept' iiid. ix. vid. p'.

8.—Soluc'o f'c'a p' op'ib' Castri Bell'i Marisci die D'nica xi die Novembr' Anno R. R. E. t'cii post conquestum quarto p' sept' p'cedent'.

Cement'.—Ric'o del Beche iis. id., Rog'o de Bernesley xxiid. ob., Henr' de Horn-ton' xxiid. ob., Will'o de Midelton' xxiid. ob., Will'o Broun' xiid., Will'o de Rosse xxd. S'm' xs. viid. ob.

Vinten'.—Ric'o de Schaubury xxd. S'm' p'.

Cubit'.—Rob'to del Grene xxiid. ob., Adam de Ecclessale xxiid. ob., Joh'i de Lanton' xxd., Walt'o del Grene xvd. S'm' vis. xd.

Carp'nt'.—Will'o de Mere xxiid. ob., Ric'o de Pencriche xxiid. ob., Rog'o de Drayton' xxiid. ob., Will'o de Bukeley xxiid. ob., Will'o de Druhurst' xxiid. ob. S'm' ixs. ixid. ob.

Ars Calc'.—Thome le Lymbren' xvd. S'm' p'.

Fabr'.—Steph'o Fabro op'ant' et emendant' div'sa ustic' Cement' in Castro p'd'co de viii pec' ferri et vii gad' Asceri Regis iis. id.; Joh'i Dirlaunde gar-co'i ejus xiid. S'm' iiis. id.

Quarr'.—Jor' Gogh' et ho'ib' suis op'ant' et fodant' pet'as in quarr' p' op'ib' p'd'c'is xvd., Joh'i del Cank' xvd., David' ap' Maddok' xvd., Ben' del Cank'

xd., Wyn' ap Jor' *xd.*, Griff'r' ap Eigon' *xd.*, Maddok' ap David' *xd.* S'm' viis. *id.*

Cariag' cu' Carris.—Ric'o de Ecclesale cu' una carr'a et uno equo cariant' pet'as et sabulon' de Mare usq' Cast'm p'd'c'm p' v dies cap' p' die' *iiiiid.*, *xxd.*; Maddok' Duy cu' una carr'a et uno equo p' idem temp' *xxd.* S'm' *iiis. iiiid.*

Batell'.—David' Heire et ho'ib' suis cariant' pet'as de quarr' usq' Cast'm p'd'c'm p' vi tid' cap' p' tid' *ixd.*, *iiis. vid.*; Thome Gogh' et ho'ib' suis cariant' pet'as de d'c'a quarr' usq' Cast'm p'd'c'm p' *iiii* tid' cap' p' tid' *ixd.*, *iiis. S'm' viis. vid.*

Bayard', Op'ar'.—Will'o de Haliwell' *xd.*, Henr' le Hornblower' *xd.*, Adam del Ryffyn' *xd.*, Jor' Duy *xd.*, Will'o le Wayte *xd.*, Jenn' le Walshe *xd.*, Joh'i de Ecclesale *xd.*, Eigon' Bagh' *vid.*, Tang' Wyche *xd.*, Madd' ap Phi' *xd.* S'm' *viiiis.*

D' Staur' Castri.—M'd' de cc gross' spikinges expend' in op'ib' p'd'c'is.

S'm' to'l' istius sept' *liis. iid. p'.*

9.—Soluc'o f'c'a p' op'ib' Castri Bell'i Marisci die D'nica *xviii* die Novembr' Anno Regni R. E. t'cii post conquestu' quarto p' sept' p'cedent'.

Cement'.—Ric'o del Beche *iis. id.*, Rog'o de Bernesley *xxiiid. ob.*, Henr' de Hornton' *xxiiid. ob.*, Will' de Midelton' *xxiiid. ob.*, Will'o de Rosse *xxd.*, Will'o Broun' *xiid. S'm' xs. viid. ob.*

Vinten'.—Ric'o de Schaubury *xxd.* S'm' p'.

Cubit'.—Rob'to del Grene *xxiiid. ob.*, Adam de Ecclesale *xxiiid. ob.*, Joh'i de Lanton' *xxd.*, Walt'o del Grene *xvd.* S'm' *vis. xd.*

Carp'nt'.—Will'o de Mere *xxiiid. ob.*, Ric'o de Pencriche *xviiid.*, Rog'o de Drayton' *xxd.*, Will'o de Bukeley *xxiiid. ob.*, Will'o de Drihurst *xxiiid. ob. S'm' ixs. ob.*

Ars Calc'.—Thome le Lymbren' *xvd.* S'm' p'.

Fabr'.—Steph'o Fabro op'ant' et emendant' div'sa ustic' cement' in Castro p'd'c'o die *xvi* pec'm ferri et *xvi* gad' Asceri Reg' *iis. id.*, Joh'i Dirlaunde gar-co'i ej' *xiid. S'm' iiis. id.*

Bayard'.—Jor' Duy *xd.*, Eigon' le Hornblower' *xiid.*, Adam de Ruffyn' *xd.*, Will'o de Baunforde *xd.*, Will'o de Haliwell' *xd.*, Ricco ap Henr' *xd.*, Walt'o de Neth *viid. S'm' vs. ixd.*

Quarr'.—Joh' Gogh' et ho'ib' suis op'ant' et fodant' pet'as in quarr' p' op'ib' p'd'c'is *xvd.*, Joh'i del Cank' *xvd.*, David' ap Maddok' *xvd.*, Ben' del Cank' *xd.*, Wyn' ap Jor' *xd.*, Griff'r' ap Eigon' *xd.*, Maddok' ap David' *xd.* S'm' *viis. id.*

Batell'.—Thome Gogh' et ho'ib' suis cariant' pet'as de quarr' usq' Castru' p'd'c'm p' vi tid' cap' p' tid' *ixd.*, *iiis. vid.*; David' Heire et ho'ib' suis cariant' pet'as de eadem quarr' usq' Cast'm p'd'c'm p' *iiii* tid' cap' p' tid' *ixd.*, *iiis. S'm' viis. vid.*

Cariag' cu' Car'.—Thome Cok' cu' una carr'a et uno equo cariant' pet'as et sabulon' de Mare usq' Cast'm p'd'c'm p' v dies et di' cap' p' diem *iiiiid.*, *xxid. S'm' p'.*

S'm' to'l' istius Sept' *liiis. viiid. p'.*

10.—Soluc'o f'c'a p' op'ib' Castri Bell'i Marisci die D'nica *xxv* die Novembr' Anno Regni R. E. t'cii post conquestu' quarto p' sept' p'cedent'.

Cement'.—Ric'o del Beche *iis. id.*, Rog'o de Bernesley *xxiiid. ob.*, Henr' de Hornton' *xxiiid. ob.*, Will'o de Midelton' *xxd.*, Will'o de Rosse *xxd.*, Will'o de Broun' *xiid. S'm' xs. iiiid.*

Vinten'.—Ric'o de Schaubury *xxd.* S'm' p'.

Cubit'.—Rob'to del Grene *xxiiid. ob.*, Adam de Ecclessale *xxiiid. ob.*, Joh'i de Lanton *xxd.*, Walt'o del Grene *xvd.* S'm' vis. *xd.*

Carp'nt'.—Will'o de Mare *xxiiid. ob.*, Ric'o de Pencriche *xxiiid. ob.*, Rog'o de Drayton *xxd.*, Will'o de Bukeley *xxiiid. ob.*, Will'o de Drihurst *xxiiid. ob.* S'm' ix. *vid.*

Ars calc'.—Thome le Lymbren' *xxd.* S'm' p'.

Fabro.—Steph'o Fabro op'ant' et emendant' div'sa ustic' cement' in Castro p'd'co de viii pec' et ix gad' Asceri Reg' iis. *id.*, Joh'i de Dirlaunde garco'i ejus *xiid.* S'm' iiii. *id.*

Bayard'.—Adam del Ryffyn' *xd.*, Eigon' le Hornblower' *xid.*, Will'o de Haliwell' *xd.*, Will'o de Baunforde *xd.*, Jor' Duy *xd.*, Ric'o ap Henr' *xd.*, Walt'o de Neth' *viid.* S'm' vs. *viiid.*

Quarr'.—Jor' Gogh' *xvd.*, Joh'i del Cank' *xvd.*, Tangar' Wych' *xd.*, Ben' del Cank' *xd.*, Wyn' ap Jor' *xd.*, Griff' ap Eigon' *xd.*, Maddok' ap David' *xd.* S'm' vis. *viiid.*

Batell'.—Thome Gogh' et ho'ib' suis cariant' pet'as et sabulon' de quarr' Mare usq' Cast'm p'd'c'm p' v tid' cap' p' tid' *ixd.*, iiii. ix.; David' Heire et ho'ib' suis cariant' pet'as de d'ca quarr' usq' Cast'm p'd'c'm p' vi tid' cap' p' tid' *ixd.*, iiii. *vid.* S'm' viii. *iiid.*

Cariag' cu' Carr'.—Thome le Cok' cu' una carr' et uno equo cariant' pet'as et sabulon' de Mare usq' Cast'm p'd'c'm p' v dies cap' p' diem *iiiiid.*, *xxd.*; Will'o ap Jakyn' cu' una carr' et uno equo p'idem temp' *xxd.*, Adam Laurence custodi Bargie Reg' *xviid.* S'm' iiii. *ixd.*

Empe'.—In xii dol' carbon' Maris empe' p'e dol' *xxd.*, *xxs.* In lx pec' ferri empe' p' op'ib' p'd'c'is p'e cuib' pec' *iid.* ob., xiis. *vid.* S'm' xxxiis. *vid.*

D' Staur' Castri.—M'd' de m'l'o gross spikinges et libat' p' op'ib' p'd'c'is. Et D'ne copul' singulor' larat' Bayard' p' op'ib' p'd'c'is.

S'm' to'l' istius Sept' *iiiiid.* xs. *vid.* p'.

II.—Soluc'o f'ca p'op'ib' Castri Bell'i Marisci die D'nica s'e'di die Decembr' Anno R. E. t'cii post conquestu' q'rto p' sept' p'cedent'.

Cement'.—Ric'o del Beche iis. *id.*, Will'o Broun' *xvd.*, Rog'o de Bernesley *xxiiid. ob.*, Henr' de Hornton' *xxiiid. ob.* S'm' viis. *iiid.*

Vinten'.—Ric'o de Schaubury *xxd.* S'm' p'.

Cubitor'.—Adam de Ecclessale iis., Joh'i de Lanton' *xxd.*, Joh'i de Ingham iis., Joh'i de Sardon' *xxiiid.*, Walt'o de Grene *xvd.*, Moris de Ingh'm *xvd.* S'm' xs.

Ars Calc'.—Thome le Lymbren' *xvd.* S'm' p'.

Bayard'.—Simo'i le Hornblower' *xid.*, Adam de Ruffyn' *xd.*, Will'o de Haliwell' *xd.*, Will'o de Baunforde *xd.*, Jor' Duy *xd.*, Ric'o ap Henr' *xd.*, Walt'o de Neth' *viid.* S'm' vs. *viiid.*

Quarr'.—Jor' Gogh' *xvd.*, Joh'i de Cank' *xvd.*, Tang' Wych' *xd.*, Ben' del Cank' *xd.* S'm' iiii. *iid.*

Fabr'.—Steph'o Fabro op'ant' et emendant' div'sa ustic' cement' in Castro p'd'co de xii pec' ferri et x gad' Asceri Reg' iis. *id.*, Joh'i de Irlaunde *xiid.* S'm' iiii. *id.*

Cariag' p' Mare.—Thome Gogh' et ho'ib' suis cariant' pet'as de Mare usq' Cast'm p'd'c'm p' iiii tid' cap' p' tid' *ixd.*, iiii. David' Heire et ho'ib' suis cariant' petr' p' temp' vid' p' iiii tid' cap' p' tid' *ixd.*, iiii. S'm' vis.

Cariag' cu' Car'.—Thome le Cok' cu' una carr' et uno equo cariant' pet'as et sabulon' de Mare usq' Cast'm p'd'c'm p' iiii dies cap' p' die' *iiiiid.*, *xvid.* Will'o ap Jekyn' cu' una carr' et uno equo p' idem temp' *xvid.* S'm' iis. *viiid.*

Empc'.—In una batell' plena focale emp' apud ab' p' Arsor' calo' una cu' caria'g' ad Cast'm p'd'c'm iiii. In iiii m'l' gross' spikinges empc' p'e' in mille iiii. iiiiid., xiiis. iiiiid. Adam Lourence custodi barg' Regis xviiiid S'm' xviiis. xd.

Carp'nt'.—Will'o de Mere xxiid. ob., Ric'o de Pencriche xxiid. ob., Rog'o de Dayton' xviiiid., Will'o de Bukeley xxiid. ob. S'm' viis. iiiiid. ob.

D' Staur' Castri.—M'd' de de m'l' gross' spikinges exp'nd' in op'ib' p'd'c'is. S'm' to'l' istius sept' lxviis. xid. ob.

12.—Soluc'o f'ca p' op'ib' Castri Bell'i Marisci die D'nica ix die Decembr' Anno regni R. E. t'cii post conquestu' quarto p' sept' p'cedent'.

Cubit'.—Ric'o de Beche iis., Will'o Broun xvd. S'm' iiii. iiiiid.

Vinten'.—Ric'o de Schaubury xxd. S'm' p'.

Cubit'.—Adam de Ecclessale iis., Joh'i de Ingh'm iis., Joh'i de Sardon' xxiid., Joh'i de Lanton' xxd., Mouris de Ingh'm xvd., Walt'o del Grene xvd. S'm' xs.

Ars Calc'.—Thome le Lymbren' xvd. S'm' p'.

Carp'nt'.—Will'o de Mere xxiid. ob., Ric'o de Pencriche xxiid. ob., Will'o de Bukeley xxiid. ob. S'm' vs. xd. ob.

Bayard'.—Eigon' le Hornblower' xid., Adam del Riffyn' xd., Will'o de Haliwell' xd., Will'o de Baunford' xd., Jor' Duy xd., Ric'o ap Henr' xd., Walt'o de Neth' viid. S'm' vs. viiid.

Quarr'.—Jor' Gogh' xvd., Joh'i del Cank' xvd., Tagnaret Wych' xd., Ben' del Cank' xd. S'm' iiiiis. iid.

Batell'.—David' Heire et ho'ib' suis cariant' pet'as de Mare usq' Castru' p'd'c'm p' iiii tid' cap' p' tid' ixid., iiii. S'm' p'.

Caria'g' cu' Car'.—Thome le Cok' cu' una carr' et uno equo cariant' pet'as et sabulon' de Mare usq' Cast'm p'd'c'm p' v dies cap' p' diem iiiiid., xxd.; Will'o ap Jokyn' cu' una carr' et uno equo p' idem temp' xxd. S'm' iiii. iiiiid.

Empc'.—In cece ruyngburd empc' apud Trev'ry p'e' cuib' centen' una cu' caria'g' apud Bellu' Mariscu' tam p' t'ra' q'm p' Aq'm xs., xls. S'm' p'.

D' Staur' Castri.—In cc gross' spikinges exp'nd' in op'ib' p'd'c'is.

S'm' to'l' istius sept' lxxviii. iid. ob.

13.—Soluc'o f'ca p' op'ib' Castri Belli Marisci die D'nica xvi die Decembr' Anno R. E. t'cii post conquestum q'rto p' sept' p'cedent'.

Cubit'.—Ric'o del Beche iis. id., Will'o Broun' xvd. S'm' iiii. iiiiid.

Vinten'.—Ric'o de Schaubury xxd. S'm' p'.

Cubit'.—Adam de Ecclessale iis., Joh'i de Ingh'm iis., Joh'i de Sardon' xxiid., Joh'i de Lanton' xxd., Walt'o del Grene xvd., Mauris de Ingh'm xvd. S'm' xs.

Carp'nt'.—Will'o de Mere xxiid. ob., Ric'o de Pencriche xxiid. ob., Will'o de Bukeley xxiid. ob. S'm' vs. xd. ob.

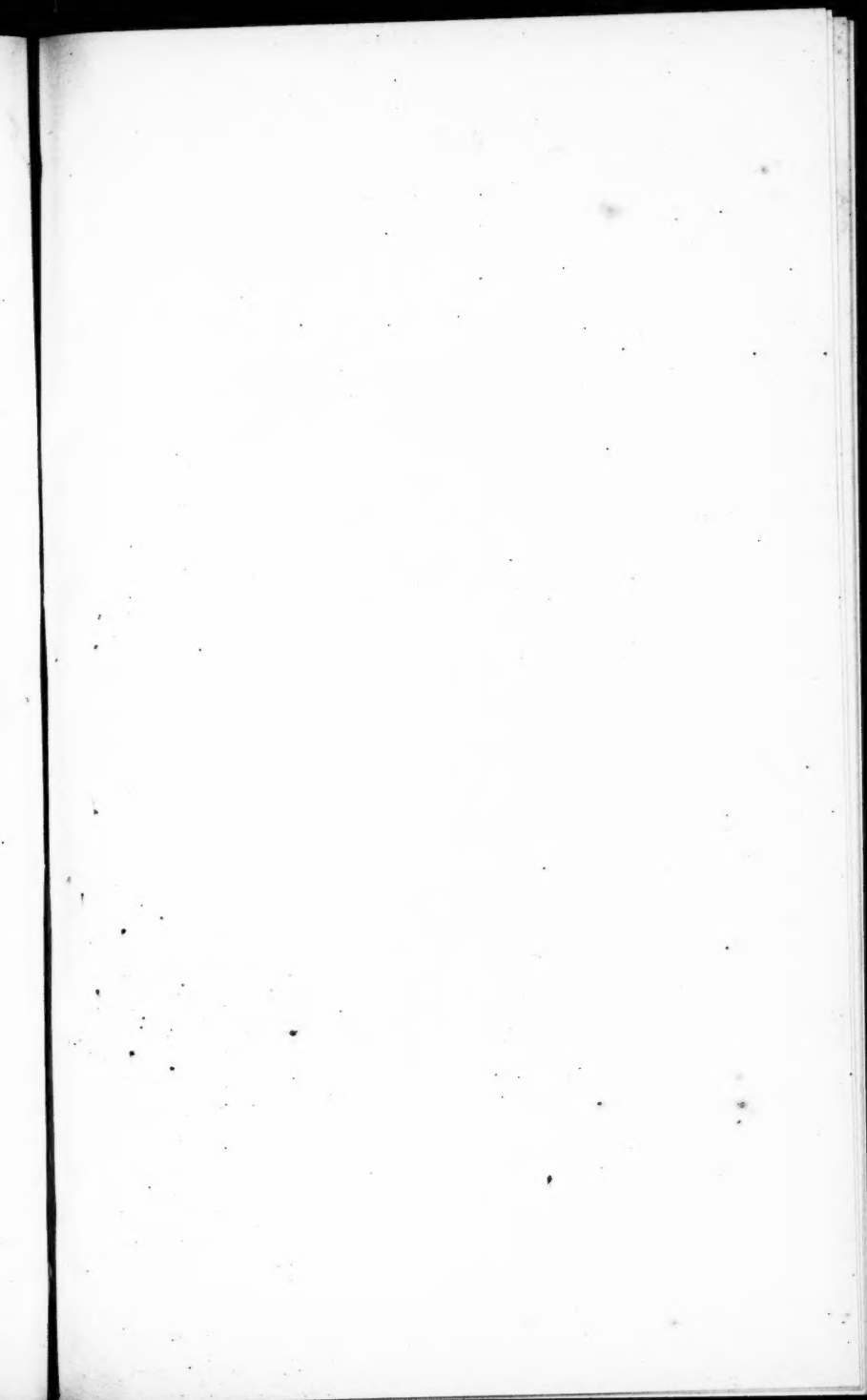
Ars Calc'.—Thome le Lymbren' xvd. S'm' p'.

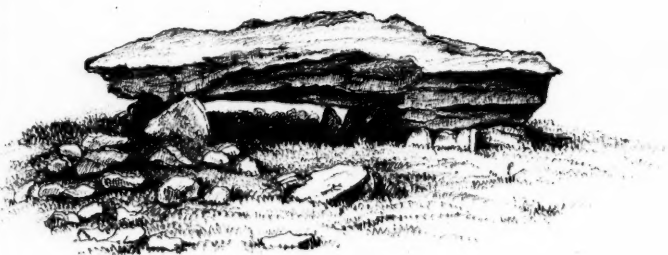
Bayard'.—Eigon' le Hornblower' xid., Adam del Riffyn' xd., Will'o de Haliwell' xd., Will'o de Baunforde xd., Jor' Duy xd., Ric'o ap Henr' xd., Walt'o de Neth' viid. S'm' vs. viiid.

Quarr'.—Jor' Gogh' xvd., Joh'i del Cank' xvd., Tang' Wych' xd., Ben' del Cank' xd. S'm' iiiiis. iid.

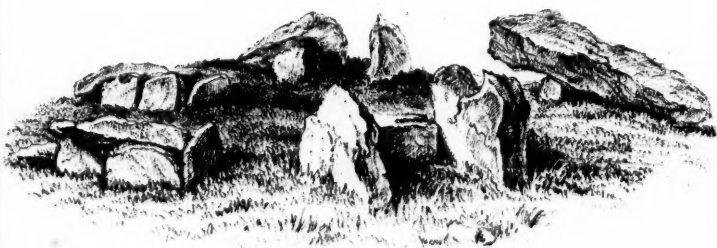
Batell'.—David' Heire et ho'ib' suis cariant' pet'as de quarrer' usq' Cast'm p'd'c'm p' iiii tid' cap' p' tid' ixid., iiii. S'm' p'.

Carr'.—Thome le Cok' cariant' pet'as et sabulon' de Mare usq' Cast'm p'd'c'm p' iiii dies cap' p' diem iiiiid., xvid.; Adam Lourence cust' Barg' Regis xviiiid. S'm' iis. xd. S'm' to'l' istius sept' sup'a xxxviii. ixid. ob. p'.





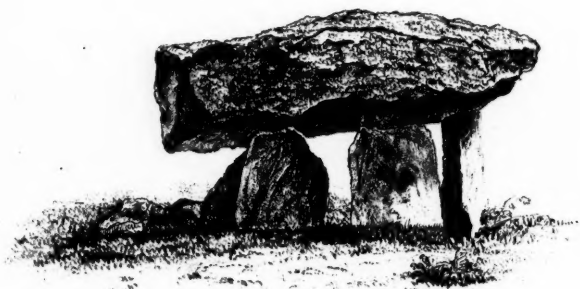
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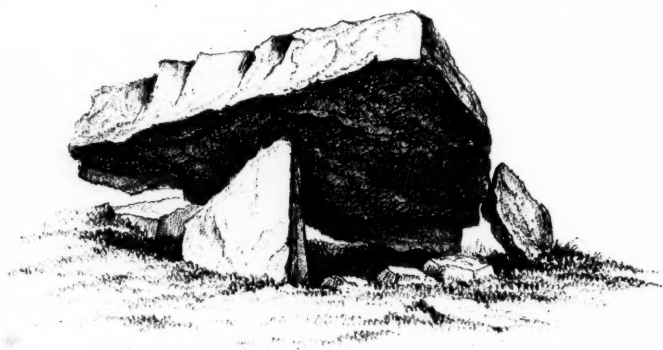
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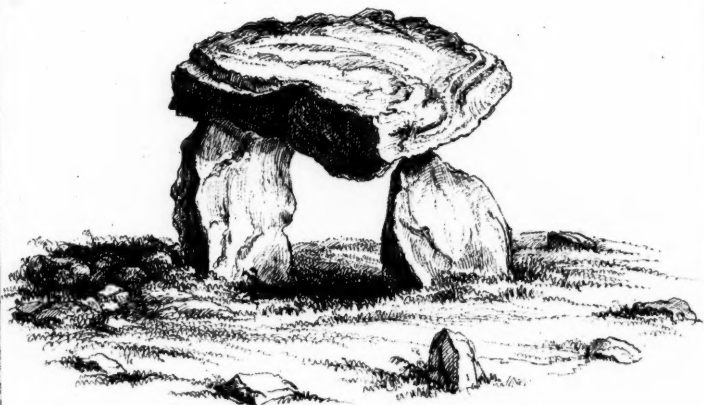
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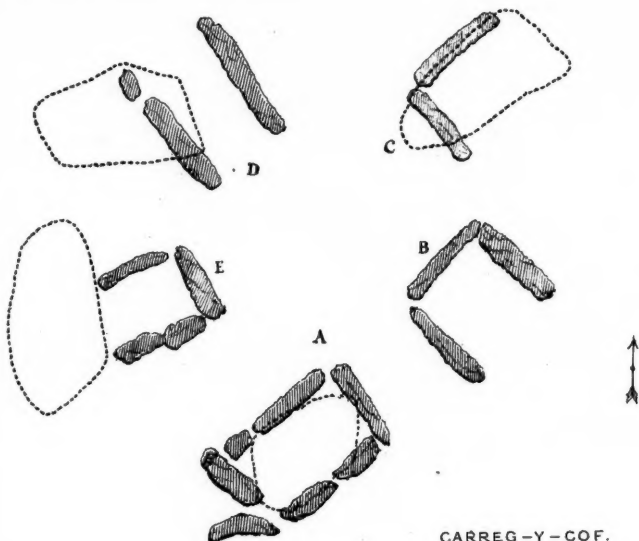


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